

Appendix A—Community Input Process Participant Lists

Community Meeting Participants

The following list was developed from the participant sign-in sheets collected at the June 6 and September 27, 2006 Community Meetings. Participants at both meetings are noted with an asterisk (*). Spelling is interpreted from signatures (sp). List does not include Recreation staff assisting with discussion groups.

Jenna Adams, Juan Aranda, Margaret Abe-Koga, Maribel Barajas, N. Boatman, Norm Berube, Martha Branch, Ronit Bryant*, Chris Campbell, Stephanie Charles, Angie Cortez, Alicia Crank, Christine Crosby, Chris Dateo, Alex Eulenberg, Grecte Dher (sp), Paul Donahue, Sarah Donahue, Patsy Duke, Marsha Farmer, Justin Fenne, Tim Foley, Obdulio Garcia, David Gengenbach, Gerry Gerontinos, Lynette Gillson, Tracy Greene, Birgit Grundler (sp), Taylor House, John Inks*, Robin Iwai, Ivan John, Rosemarie John, Elizabeth Jordan, Michael Kahoa, Valerie Klazzen (sp), Sarah Krajewski, Robert Lising, Bill Lowes, Mike Mabel and Judy, Olga Melo, Kim Merry, Peter Meissina, Kevin McBride, John McAlister, Robert Mullenger (sp), Theresa Muñoz, Lolly Nivison, Rhonda Radcliff, Mike Ralston, Larry and Martha Rippere, Diane Roome, Andy Rose, Jere Schaefer, Bob Schick, Bob Schlotfoldt, Celia Seavey*, Jac Siegel*, Joe Sparaco, Trudy Trygg, David Vasquez, Laura and Adam Zuravleff.

Stakeholder Interview Participants

The following 28 participants were involved in the process of developing a community profile of needs and interests with the consultants in June 2006. The agency affiliation is given for reference purposes only. Participants represented a diverse cross section of Mountain View residents, neighborhoods, businesses, youth sports organizations, educational institutions, arts and community serving agencies. Persons familiar with the history of recreation and parks services in Mountain View were also involved.

Bruce Barsi, Captain—MV Police Department; Gordon Baillie, Management Analyst—Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District; Rosiland Bivings, MV Library Foundation and Special Event organizer; Phil Blach, MV Parks Maintenance Worker III—Athletic Fields; Paula Bettencourt—Assistant Community Services Director (Former Recreation Manager); Ronit Bryant, Former Parks and Recreation Commissioner (Elected to City Council November 2006); Karin Bricker, Supervising Librarian—MV Library; Lloyd Curns, School Resources Officer, MV Police

Department; Mike Dalton, MV Parks Maintenance Worker III—Athletic Fields; Oscar Garcia, President—Mesa De La Comunidad; Maurice Ghysels, Superintendent—Mountain View-Whisman School District (MVWSD); Linley Gwennap, President—Mountain View Little League; Randy Hair—MV Los Altos Softball; Danny Koba, Youth Program Director—MV YMCA; Mary Lairon, Assistant Superintendent—Mountain View Whisman School District; Beth Lawson, Children's Librarian—MV Library; Maynard Martinez, Children's Librarian—MV Library; Linda McCrary—MVLA Adult Education; Susan McInnis, Interim Executive Director—Community School of Music and Arts; Joe Mitchner, Vice President—Mountain View Little League/Parent; Allison Nelson, Director of Program and Events—MV Chamber of Commerce; Jonathon Pharazyn, Assistant Principal—Graham Middle School; Evy Shiffman, Director of Marketing and Communications—Community School of Music and Arts; Laura Schuster, Nutrition and Health Education Director—Community Services Agency; Karen Simpson, Executive Director—Peninsula Youth Theatre; Laura Stephansky, Director—MVLA Adult Education; Shannon Turk, Outlet Program Director—Community Health Awareness Council; Nancy Vandenburg, Youth Resources Manager—City of Mountain View.

Focus Group Participants

The following participants were involved in the process of refining themes and focusing consultant recommendations during February and March 2007. The agency affiliation is given for reference purposes only. Participants represented a diverse cross section of Mountain View residents, neighborhoods, businesses, youth sports organizations, educational institutions, arts and community-serving agencies.

Charlie Amsden, AYSO; Juan Aranda; Olly Bayliss, Kids Love Soccer; Jose Bonpua, Mountain View-Los Altos Aquatic Club; Tim Byrd, El Camino YMCA; Lisa Marie Carlson, Microsoft, Inc.; Amy Choate, CASA SAY; Judy Crates, Assistant Superintendent, Mountain View-Whisman School District; Sharon Chrisman, Mountain View High School; Chris Dateo, Friends of Mountain View Tennis; Betsy Dwyer, Mountain View Chamber of Commerce; Marcia Fein; Justine Fenwick; Nick Galiotto, City Councilmember; Oscar Garcia, Mesa De La Comunidad; Maurice Ghysels, Mountain View-Whisman School District Superintendent; Craig Goldman, Huff School Principal; Linley Gwennap, Mountain View Little League; Linda Haines, Landels School Principal; Randy Hair, Mountain View-Los Altos Girls Softball; Peter Koehler, Girls Middle School; Alan Lundberg, Mountain View-Los Altos Girls Softball; Kevin McBride, Save Open Space; Scott McGhee, Graham Middle School; Carmen Mizell, Crittenden Middle School Principal; Kim Merry; Tom Moran, El Camino YMCA; Joanne Pasternack, Mountain View Police Activities League; Nikki Pritchard, MV

Youth Advisory Group; Karen Simpson, Peninsula Youth Theatre; Evy Schiffman, Community School of Music and Arts; Bob Schick; Laura Schuster, Community Services Agency; Laura Stefanski, Mountain View Adult Education; Shannon Turk, Community Health Awareness Council; Judy Twitchell, El Camino Hospital; Elna Tymes, Monta Loma Neighborhood Association; Ruth Willen, Principal, Bubbs School; Bob Weaver, Mountain View Historical Society; Jane Zdepski, AYSO.

Community Group and Individual Questionnaire Participants

The following community groups provided responses to the questionnaire during summer 2006. Over 250 individual surveys were completed during the same time frame.

Los Altos-Mountain View Pony Baseball, St. Joseph School, St. Athanasius Catholic Church, Yew Chung International School, Shoreline Community Church, West Valley Dog Training Club, Friends of Deer Hollow Farm, Friends of Stevens Creek Trail, Huff School, Landels School.

Community Services Department—Staff Participants

The following Community Services Department staff provided various support to the Recreation Plan development process from April 2006 to May 2007: providing information about current programs, services, facilities; assisting with two community meetings; and participating in two Recreation Division staff workshops; supporting youth sports organization review of athletic facility needs. An asterisk (*) denotes no longer with City.

Recreation Division: James Teixeira, Recreation Division Manager; Michele Petersen, Recreation Supervisor—Seniors, Facility Reservation and Special Events; John Marchant, Recreation Supervisor—Youth Development and Deer Hollow Farm; Henry Perezalonso, Recreation Supervisor—Sports and Aquatics. **Staff:** Steve Achabal, Recreation Coordinator—Youth Sports; Rae Blasquez, Volunteer Coordinator; Margaret Doherty, Recreation Specialist—Aquatics; Mary Freeman, Recreation Leader II—Preschool; Jaime Garrett, Senior Recreation Coordinator—Facility Reservations; Mary Gilman, Senior Recreation Coordinator—Deer Hollow Farm*; Molly Given, Recreation Specialist (Acting)*; James Ignaitis, Parks Maintenance Worker—Aquatics; Lauren Merriman, Senior Recreation Coordinator—Senior Center; Jessica Morgan, Recreation Leader II—Deer Hollow Farm; Heather O'Meara, Recreation Coordinator—Senior Center*; Diane Pasana, Recreation Coordinator—Youth and Interest Classes; Allison Peterson, Senior Recreation

Coordinator—Aquatics and Community Garden; Cynthia Spinella,
Recreation Coordinator—Teens; Aischa Standing-Crow, Secretary.

Parks Division: Charlie Gibson, Parks Division Manager; Efren Arriaga,
Parks Supervisor; Liz Ogaz-Lanuza, Parks Supervisor.

Appendix B—Workshop I Report

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #I SUMMARY REPORT WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2006 – 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

*Prepared by
PDG & ASSOCIATES*

Introduction

This report summarizes the results of the first of three (3) workshops to be conducted as a part of the public outreach activities to aide the RECREATION PLAN PROJECT. The workshop was held Wednesday, June 7 from 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Mountain View Community Center, located at 201 South Rengstorff Avenue. The Consultant Team worked with City staff to develop and coordinate the workshop. Forty-one (41) residents attended the workshop. David Muela, Community Services Director, welcomed participants and introduced the Project Team, which included staff and the consultants. James Teixeira, Recreation Manager, reviewed the purpose of the plan and the workshop.

RECREATION PLAN PURPOSE

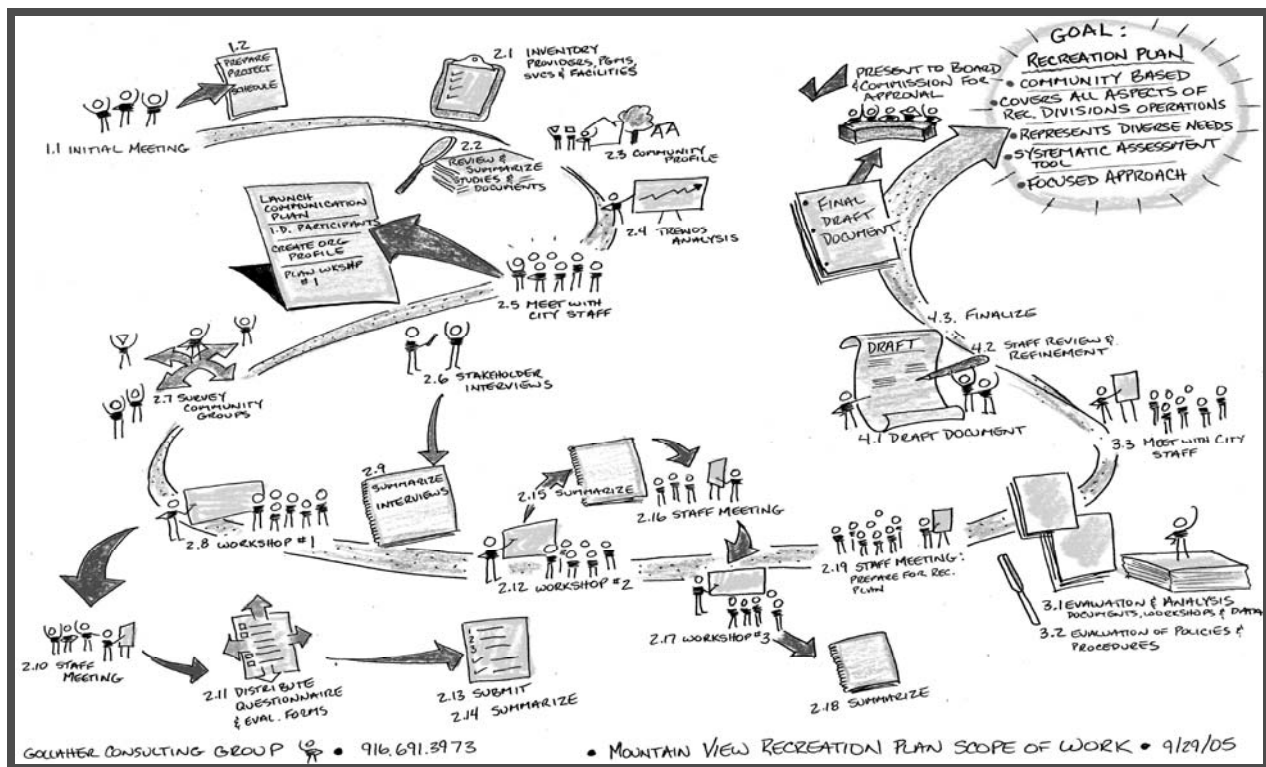
The purpose of the recreation plan is as follows:

1. Ensure that recreation programs and facilities match the current and long-term needs of Mountain View's diverse population.
2. Serve as a companion document to the Parks and Open Space Plan.
3. Assist and guide in recreation planning through the establishment of a systematic approach for assessing and evaluating programs and services.

WORKSHOP PURPOSE

1. Identify the most highly valued community attributes or characteristics that make Mountain View a great place to live, work and play.
2. Discuss issues or trends that may be negatively impacting those valued characteristics/attributes.
3. Determine the role of parks, recreation and community services in how it might mitigate those issues or trends to preserve and promote the attributes or characteristics.

Consultant, Sheryl Gonzales, reviewed the overall process for the project as well as the workshop. Dr. Ellen O'Sullivan, also a member of the consultant team was introduced and began the launch of the workshop by reviewing important characteristics/attributes of Mountain View based on the US 2000 Census. Working with Sheryl Gonzales, the workshop participants were asked to form groups and various roles of the groups were reviewed and assigned. Once the groups were formed, Ellen then began the group participation.



WORKSHOP FORMAT

Participants were divided into four working groups for the workshop process. Each member of the group sat at a table of no more than twelve (12) participants with materials that included a flip chart, and markers to record their discussions. Groups were also requested to select a presenter and timekeeper. Members of the City staff served as scribes for each of the groups.

During the course of the workshop, there were three topics presented for individual consideration and group discussion. Below is a list of the topics discussed.

- **Topic I** – What are the community characteristics/attributes that make Mountain View a desirable place to live, work and play?
- **Topic II** – What are the most important issues or trends facing the Mountain View community that can have a negative impact on those important characteristics/attributes we just discussed?
- **Topic III** – What role can parks, recreation and community services play to address those issues or trends as well as support the community characteristics/attributes now and in the future?

Initially, participants were asked to individually respond on the forms that were distributed before the presentation of each topic. They were encouraged to list as many responses that came to mind. After listing their answers, they were requested to prioritize their responses. They were given five (5) to ten (10) minutes to complete this task.

Discussions began after this time in which individual members of the groups were requested to review their top three priorities from their individual list with the entire group. Twenty (20) to twenty five (25) minutes was allotted for this discussion. The staff scribes posted the individual top priorities on the flip chart. These findings were posted on the wall at which time each member of the group was given five (5) dots/stars to vote on the list of answers posted on the flip chart for that topic. They could “spend” their votes as they pleased, using all of the dots/stars for one item or spread them across multiple choices.. At the conclusion of this process the staff and presenter would identify the top three priorities for that topic. The presenter for each group then presented their findings at the conclusion of each topic discussion/process. Graphic Recorder, Greg Gollagher, documented the results of the workshop and group findings.

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Individuals were invited to first identify the community characteristics/attributes that make Mountain View a desirable place to live, work and play. They were then asked to prioritize their answers, identifying the top three (3) to discuss with the members of their group. As the groups shared their various individual priorities of each topic, they were then requested to form consensus through a voting process that identified the group’s top three answers. Results of these discussions were then presented to all in attendance. The second topic, the most important issues or trends facing Mountain View that may threaten those valued community characteristics/attributes, was discussed in the same previously outlined format. The final topic regarding the role of parks, recreation and community services and how it might preserve those characteristics/attributes and mitigate the issues or trends was reviewed and discussed by all. A matrix of the groups’ discussions summarizes those results and can be found on pages 5 through 7 of this report.



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WORKSHOP #1 SUMMARY

GROUP RESPONSES BY TOPIC

TOPIC #1 WHAT MAKES MOUNTAIN VIEW A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE, WORK & PLAY

OPEN/GREEN SPACE	PARKS & FACILITIES	PROGRAMS & SERVICES	RESOURCES	COMMUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good open space -I • Trails don't cross streets • Access to open space • Good parks • Trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, well, maintained parks • Lots of parks & places for families • Access to Deer Hollow Farm • Library - I • Heritage locations • Downtown – III • Senior, teen, youth facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety of community/rec activities – II • Outdoor activities • Concerts • Better program cost versus other cities • Family programs • Educational programs • Cultural/performing arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good schools • Faith groups • Neighborhood assoc. • Public Trans. • Varied shopping • Close to Stanford & lectures/art • City staff responsive & professional -I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of community - I • Language diversity • Safe -II • Family Friendly- I • Culture • Small town feel • Food • Proximity to jobs • Parent participation • Walkability –II • Comm. Experiences • People are courteous

* Please note responses by members that were repeated or similar are identified with strike marks.

TOPIC #2
WHAT ARE THE ISSUES OR TRENDS THAT MAY BE NEGATIVELY IMPACTING THOSE CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES?

OPEN/GREEN SPACE	PARKS & FACILITIES	PROGRAMS & SERVICES	RESOURCES	COMMUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatization of public land/child care – tennis • Decreasing open space - II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in park areas • Library closes too early • Lack of field space • Pool operating hours • Not enough large rec facilities • Lack of supervision in parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Times for programs conflict for working families • Noise ordinances • Lack of programs for low income families • Not enough after school activities • Cuts in programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational system under stress • Transportation service costs/rising costs • Reduced funding - I • Public transportation doesn't link well-+ costs • Access to health care • Plans not followed • Decisions based on economics • Large chains driving out small business - I • City Council needs long term vision • Lack of free time for civic involvement • City action without a plan • Lack of mainstream grocery store downtown • City energy plan • Threat to tax revenue • Resident apathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people-I • High cost of living-I • Affordable housing • Gangs/youth at risk-II • Increased crime rate -II • More outreach for lower income families • High density of housing-development-III • Traffic-III • Running out of land • Pressure from outside groups • More focus on revitalization of Mtn. View not just downtown • Rent increases • Resident apathy • Lack of teen involvement/voice • Less socialization/isolation

* Please note responses by members that were repeated or similar are identified with strike marks.

TOPIC #3

WHAT ROLE CAN PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES PLAY TO ADDRESS THOSE ISSUES OR TRENDS & PRESERVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE?

OPEN/GREEN SPACE	PARKS & FACILITIES	PROGRAMS & SERVICES	RESOURCES	COMMUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No combination of programs mixed w/open space • Require park/open space for all size development, Mayfield, etc. • Create something beyond trails that provides learning-Activity Center • Increase natural open space, trails, parks - I • Maintain & develop open space, trails-II • Increase walk & bike ability for community • Parks non reserved • Playgrounds-I • Keep parks nonreserved • Maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor community pool • Building & maintaining parks with good facilities, bathrooms, shade • More playing fields • More community gardens-II • Increase programs on school site • Maintain & develop parks • Community orchard • Larger site for Farmer's Market • Build rec. center to be hub of city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & Wellness for all ages- I • Offer programs at same time for adults & children • Neighborhood policing • Tech access for low income • Counseling for all • High school/teen programs - I • More homework clubs for elem. Kids, less restrictions • Cultural programs for youth and teens - I • After school programs increased • Volunteer opportunities for youth & seniors • Housing assistance • Civic events to meet people – I • City sponsored sport teams • Spanish language preschool • Keep good programs in place - I • Increase community outreach, especially low income population – I • Youth instructional sports programs • Increase outdoor sports • At risk youth activities • More neighborhood based activities • Community bike tours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue producing activities • Partner with outside organizations to offer events, programs, etc. -I • Partner with schools to provide youth services & events • Support neighborhood associations • Promote community through fairs, festivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be inclusive to all segments of the community • Listen & communicate to community • Create safety & build healthy community

Please note responses by members that were repeated or similar are identified with strike marks.

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WORKSHOP # I SUMMARY

TOP PRIORITIES BY GROUP

After the groups discussed their individual responses, each group member was given 5 votes (dots or stars). They were to spend those votes as they chose on the list of responses identified in the previous task. They could spend a vote on one choice, or spread them across multiple choices. The top three choices were then identified and presented to the entire group. They are listed as follows by group.

TOPIC 1

What are the community characteristics/attributes that make Mountain View a desirable place to live, work and play?

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
Lots of parks to bring friends & family	Open spaces	Good parks, open space	Recreational activities (all, swim, tennis, classes, sports)
Trails cross no streets to bike/walk	Downtown	Nice library	Family friendly (opportunities for children, places to go with children)
Safe, minimal crime	Public facilities	Downtown	Heritage locations (parks & other locations)
	Walk ability		

TOPIC 2

What are the most important issues or trends facing the Mountain View community that can have a negative impact on those important characteristics/attributes we just discussed?

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
Loss of open spaces	Increased high density, development	Loss of open space (natural & agricultural)	Educational system under stress
Threat to tax revenue	Decrease of open space	Traffic	Development in park areas & overall overdevelopment
Resident apathy	Lack of supervision in parks (drinking)	High density housing	More outreach to low income families
	Lack of programs to low income families		

TOPIC 3

What role can parks, recreation and community services play to address those issues or trends as well as support the community characteristics/attributes now and in the future?

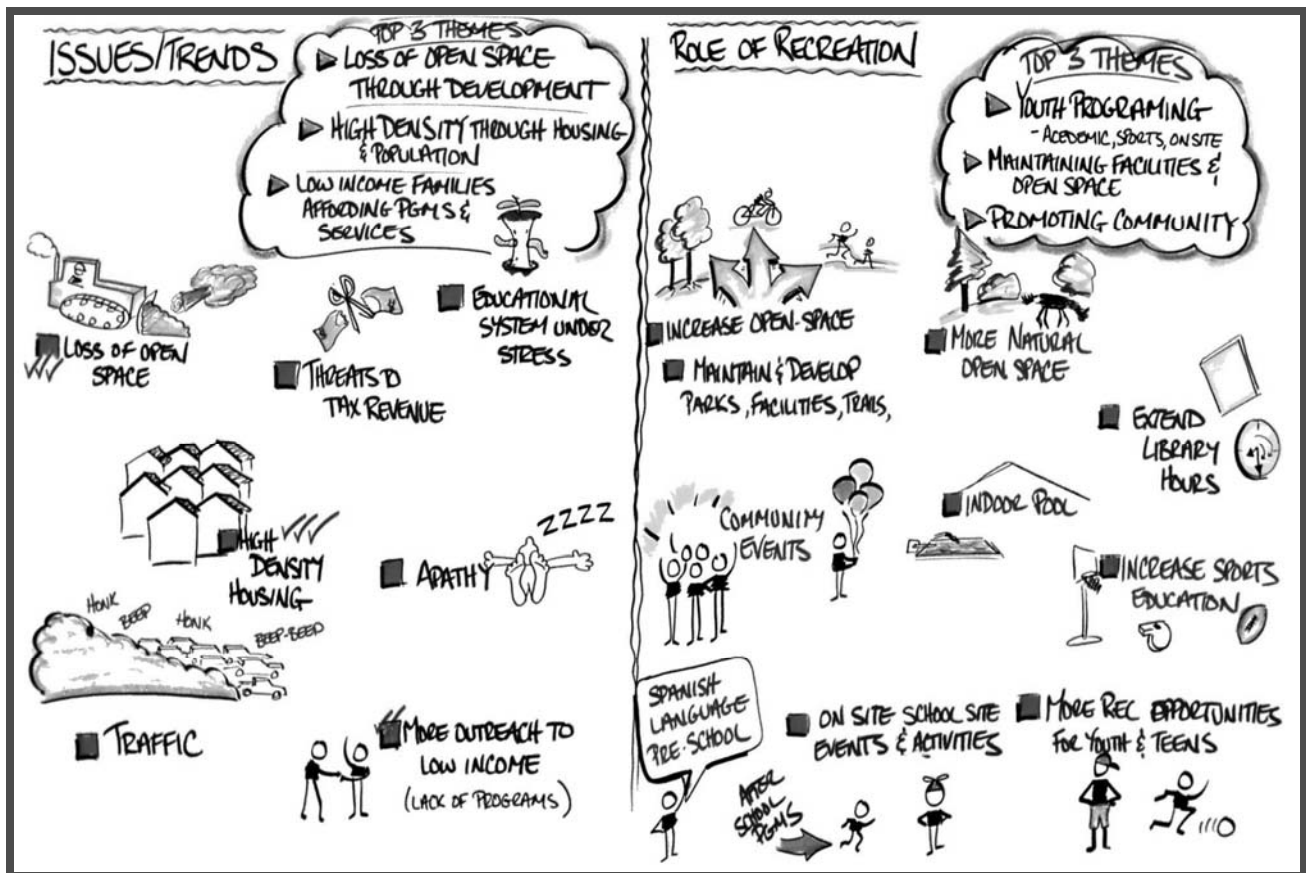
GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
Increased youth sports education programs	Maintain & develop parks, open space, trails	Increase recreation opportunities for teens, youth, more programming	Keep building & maintaining parks with good facilities – bathrooms & shade areas
After school programs w/academics including math & reading	Encourage & promote community group events	Spanish language preschool	Build indoor community pool
Increased open space	Work with schools to increase on site youth services & events	Provide more natural space, trails, parks	Extend library hours
		Civic events, opportunities to meet	

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WORKSHOP #1 SUMMARY

TOPIC TOP PRIORITIES

After the presentations were given, the consultant team and staff reviewed the group priorities and selected the top three (3) answers most similar in responses of all groups for each of the topics presented. They are listed below:

TOPIC 1 ATTRIBUTES/CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES	TOPIC 2 ISSUES OR TRENDS	TOPIC 3- ROLE OF RECREATION
Places to gather (Parks, trails, open space, downtown, library)	Loss of open space through development	Maintaining facilities & open space
Family friendly community	High density through housing & population	Youth programming (On school sites academic, sports, etc.)
Safe & secure	Low income families affording/accessing programs & services	Promoting community that is accessible for all



CONCLUSION

Upon presentation of the top three priorities for each topic and the collection of all individual topic response forms as well as the questionnaire, the workshop participants were thanked for their involvement. They were invited and encouraged to attend the next workshop scheduled for September. Information would be distributed to the public as to the time and location.

The workshop adjourned.

Appendix C—Workshop II Report

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #2 SUMMARY REPORT WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2006 – 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

*Prepared by
PDG & ASSOCIATES*

Introduction

This report summarizes the results of the second workshop conducted as a part of the public outreach activities to aid the RECREATION PLAN PROJECT. The workshop was held Wednesday, September 27, 2006 from 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Mountain View Community Center, located at 201 South Rengstorff Avenue. The Consultant Team worked with City staff to develop and coordinate the workshop. There were 26 residents that attended the workshop. David Muela, Community Services Director, welcomed participants and introduced the Project Team which included staff and the consultants. James Teixeira, Recreation Manager, reviewed the purpose of the plan. The process for the development of the plan was presented by consultant team member, Sheryl Gonzales. An overview of the demographics and important trends or issues was also reviewed to provide a context for the workshop process. Workshop #1 results were reviewed with participants. The workshop purpose was presented followed by its process and launch.

RECREATION PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the recreation plan is as follows:

1. Ensure that recreation programs and facilities match the current and long-term needs of Mountain View's diverse population.
2. Serve as a companion document to the Parks and Open Space Plan.
3. Assist and guide in recreation planning through the establishment of a systematic approach for assessing and evaluating programs and services.

RECREATION PLAN PROCESS

The process for the development of the Recreation Plan includes three (3) phases. They are listed below with their specific activities and estimated conclusion dates included.

- PHASE I – Data Collection
 - Complete by September, 2006
- PHASE II – Review & Analysis
 - Complete by December, 2006
- PHASE III – Development of plan w/recommendations
 - Complete by March, 2007

COMMUNITY PROFILE – CREATING A CONTEXT

The change in demographics of Mountain View since 1990 to 2006 was reviewed in a power point presentation. Included with that information were trends relative to residents' ages, educational levels, median household income, and housing values.

Major highlights included:

1. Increased foreign born residents

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WORKSHOP # 2 Summary

2. Increased diversity of residents
3. Aging population
4. Increase in youth ages 10 to 14 years
 - a. 1990 there were 2,301
 - b. 2000 there were 3,130
 - c. 2005 there were 3,968
5. Steady decrease of residents ages 20-34 years of age
 - a. 1990 there were 24,769
 - b. 2000 there were 22,161
 - c. 2005 there were 18,076
6. Higher percentage of residents with educational attainment (bachelor degree or higher)
7. Median household income has gone from \$42,431 in 1990 to \$75,411 in 2005
8. Median house value has gone from \$347,000 in 1990 to \$663,000 in 2006

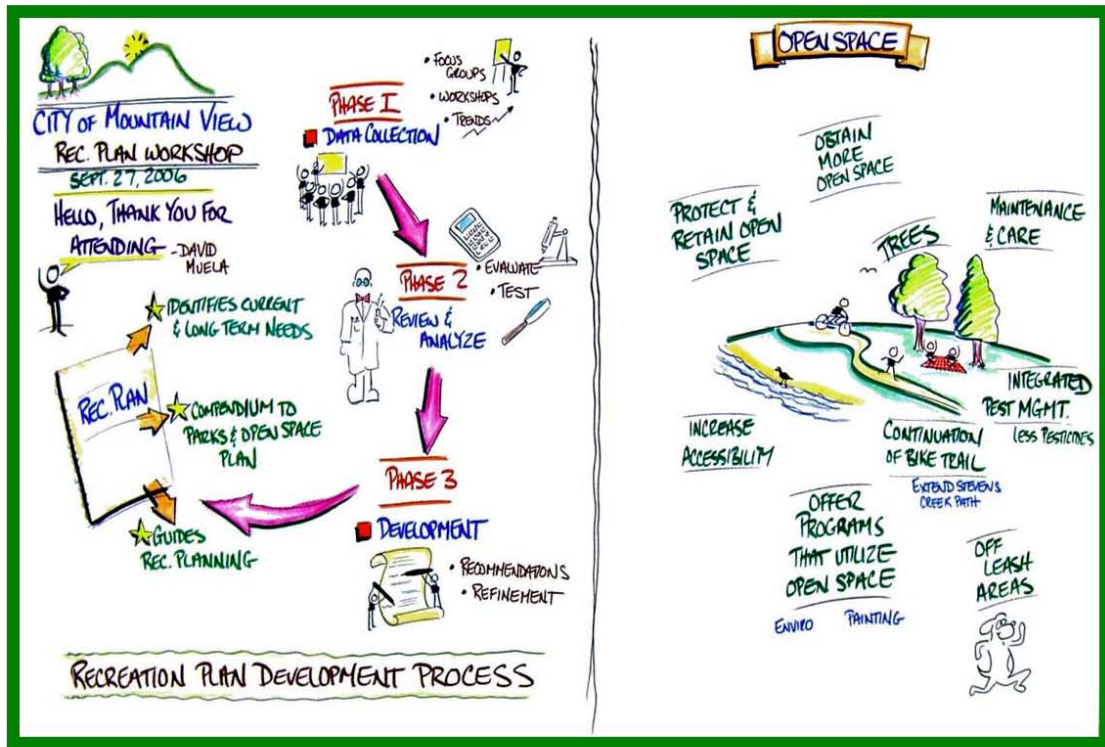
WORKSHOP #1 RESULTS

Community workshop #1 was held on Wednesday, June 7, 2006. The purpose for the workshop was to, (1) Identify the most highly valued community attributes or characteristics that make Mountain View a great place to live, work and play, (2) Discuss issues or trends that may be negatively impacting those valued characteristics/attributes, (3) Determine the role of parks, recreation and community services in how it might mitigate those issues or trends to preserve and promote the attributes or characteristics. The results are found in the graphic below:

TOPIC 1 CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES	TOPIC 2 ISSUES OR TRENDS	TOPIC 3- ROLE OF RECREATION
Places to gather (Parks, trails, open space, downtown, library)	Loss of open space through development	Maintaining facilities & open space
Family friendly community	High density through housing & population	Youth programming (On school sites academic, sports, etc.)
Safe & secure	Low income families affording/accessing programs & services	Promoting community that is accessible for all

WORKSHOP #2 PURPOSE

The purpose of Community Workshop #2 was to identify what the Mountain View Recreation Plan will do for residents and the community at large through recreation programs, services and facilities; and identify what these programs, services and facilities are supporting in terms of the preferred quality of life for Mountain View residents. Examples include active-healthy lifestyles, sense of community, belonging, strong families, youth development, etc.



WORKSHOP FORMAT

At the conclusion of the power point presentation, participants were asked to form a circle. At the center of the circle was a small table with blank sheets of paper and magic markers. The agenda for the evening's discussion was created by the participants based on the following theme/question:

What are the most important recreation programs and facilities that will best support the Mountain View community and why?

Everyone was invited to respond to the theme/question by writing their thoughts and perceptions on a paper from the middle of the circle. They announced their idea to the group and then the idea was posted on a wall, known as the community bulletin board. Workshop participants could present and have posted as many responses for discussion as time allowed. This portion of the workshop was given fifteen (15) minutes. Staff and the consultant team finalized the agenda by creating three topics from the various participant posted responses on the community bulletin board. Three agenda items were developed for the evening's discussion. Participants were separated into three (3) groups by counting off by three (3) and being assigned a number from one (1) to three (3). Everyone went to their respective area based on the number assigned to them. The three agenda topics identified from the various issues and thoughts brought forward included:

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1. Open Space
2. Facilities
3. Programs, services and activities

For a summary of the Community Bulletin Board, as well as a complete list of all community postings identified by participants at the workshop, see Appendix A.

RECOMMENDATIONS & SUMMARY

Each agenda topic was discussed for 20-25 minutes. Groups rotated from each of the three (3) topic areas after the conclusion of the 25 minutes. This approach afforded each member of the workshop the ability to discuss all three topics. Staff served as facilitators and scribes for each of the three topic areas. Their role was to convene each of the three groups to discuss the respective agenda topic. After all groups had rotated and discussed each of the three topics, there was a short break. During this time, the staff summarized the results of the discussions and presented their findings for review and refinement by everyone in the groups. Consultant team member, Greg Gollaher, recorded the evening's discussions in a graphic recording format, which is included with this report.

Topic I: OPEN SPACE

Five main categories were identified and are listed below with their associated recommendations:

Maintenance of existing open space

- Fix trees rather than remove them
 - Improve maintenance of trees
- Less use of water and pesticides
- Restore plant life to be native

Existing open space – improvement and expansions

- Maintain existing open space
- Trails
 - Establish an alternative trail entrance from San Antonio due to safety concerns
 - Extend Stevens Creek Trail
 - Expand bike trails into Los Altos area
 - Add trails to bay land
 - Add trails to open space
 - Add bike paths to all open space
- Increase lighting in open space for use during evening hours
- Put lights at Shoreline
- Utilize open space for preserving plant and animal life
- Improve accessibility to open space
- Cuesta Annex
 - Keep Cuesta Annex
 - Plant more trees in Cuesta Annex
 - Use Cuesta Annex for park space and athletic fields
 - Cuesta Annex can be utilized as a historical/demonstration area as open space
 - Grant/Cuesta is an opportunity for open space
 - Grant/Cuesta can be used for farming space

New facilities relative to open space

- Acquire more open space
- Create a heritage orchard park/open space
- Need more mini parks within high density areas
- Provide parking underground of open space areas

Programs/activities

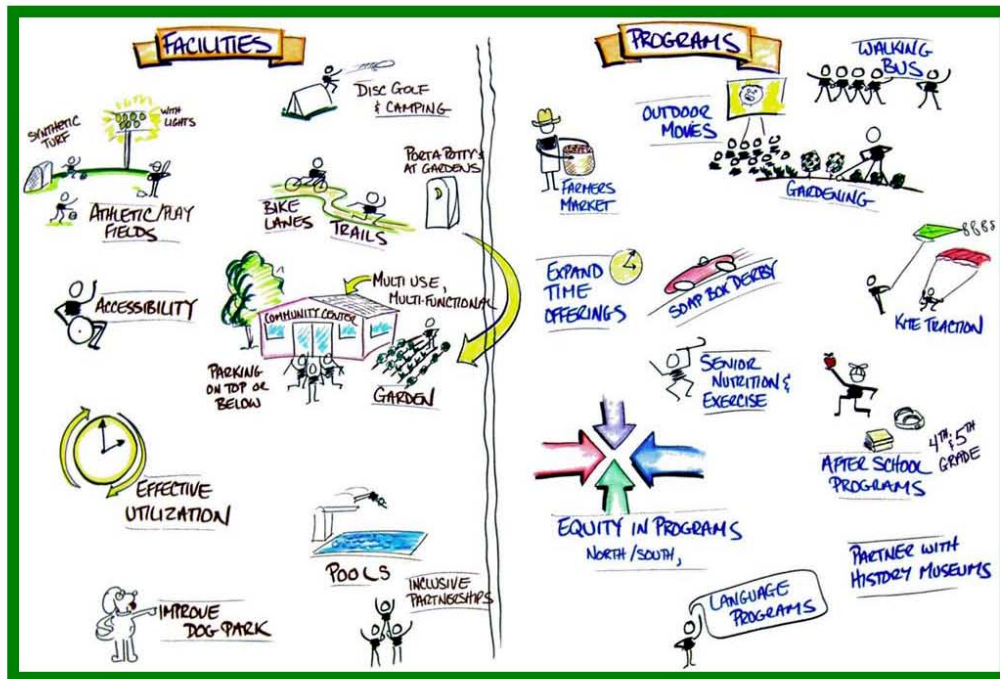
- Offer nature walks and bike rides on trails
- Use open space for environmental education
- Educational programs need to be placed in open space
- Educate public on open space usage
- Use open space for health and wellness, physical fitness programs
- Program geocaching, survival skills, painting in open space

Administrative/Policy Considerations

- Recognize open space as a facility
- Hire more park rangers

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- Increase awareness of programs through promotion and marketing
- Ensure need for more athletic fields to maintain existing open space
- Utilize park fees for developers to use in the neighborhood for parks and open space
- Use open space as an opportunity to let dogs run without a leash
- Become a resource and referral with maps, etc. for available open space in the area and region
- Do a cost benefit analysis for bike trails versus open space



Topic II: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Three main categories were identified and are listed below with their associated recommendations:

Maintenance of existing facilities

- Dog park
 - Maintain at standards implemented at other parks
 - Keep it cleaner
- Biking trails
 - Check curb cut throughout the city
 - Ensure they are ADA accessible
 - Ensure adult size tricycles can be utilized safely on trails
 - Ensure bike lanes are user friendly

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- Athletic Fields
 - Improve time management of fields
 - Examine field usage for effective use of fields
- Park issues
 - Establish or expand gopher abatement program – Cuesta Park
- General maintenance issues
 - Develop a facility maintenance plan
 - Bathrooms need to be kept cleaner
 - Consider utilizing volunteers for the maintenance of parks and facilities

Existing facilities – improvements, expansions

- Dog Park
 - Put in shade structures
- Kite Park
 - Defined kite traction area
 - Open space up for multi use
 - Parking is an issue
- Skate park
 - Update existing skate park
- Community Center
 - Renovate/rebuild
 - Does not meet the needs of residents
 - Expand hours for increased usage during the evening
- Expand community garden space
 - Put in a bathroom

New facilities and amenities

- Pool
- Multi use/functional facility with a gym, parking on top of building
 - Lighted areas
 - Combined facilities to increase/maintain open space
- Park amenities
 - Picnic tables
 - Benches
 - Increase shade
- Bathrooms
 - In every park
 - At community gardens
- Trails
 - Increase bike and hiking trails
 - ADA trails at Annex
 - Connect trails to neighborhoods
 - Trails/paths throughout the City
 - Design trails like Steven's Creek Trail
 - Trails at west end of town – Foothill to Shoreline
- Dog park
- Disc golf
- Heritage Museum
- More athletic fields
 - Synthetic fields
 - Lighted fields

→ Put in north Bayshore area where there are no neighborhoods

- Camping Facilities
- Community Garden
- Tennis Centers
- Mini Parks and playgrounds
- Gyms

Benefits/outcomes intended from the list of recommendations

Health and wellness
Accessibility
Celebrating diversity
Lifelong learning
Youth Development
Community building
Sense of community
Sense of pride
Safety and security
Stewarding the environment
Promoting strong family
Expanding community capacity

Topic III: PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Five main categories were identified and are listed below with their associated recommendations:

Expand community programs

- Promote outdoor movies
- History/heritage programs
- Event celebrating diversity of community
- Add another day for the farmers' market

Seniors

- Exercise programs

Adults

- Exercise programs

Youth development

- After school sports for 4th & 5th graders
- Boxing with PAL
- Nutritional education
- Soapbox derby
- More biking and walking to school
- Walking bus program where kids from neighborhood walk together to school
- Nature education for kids

Intergenerational programs

- Bicycle safety and maintenance classes
- Gardening
- Master gardening classes
- Language programs (use volunteers)

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CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW
RECREATION PLAN PROJECT
WORKSHOP # 2 Summary

- Nature education programs
- Offer nature walks and bike rides on trails

Benefits/outcomes intended from the list of recommendations

Health and wellness
 Accessibility
 Celebrating diversity
 Lifelong learning
 Youth Development
 Safety and security
 Stewarding the environment
 Promoting strong family
 Expanding community capacity

Other consideration relative to administrative/policy considerations included:

Increased partnering with businesses
 Increased partnering with the school district
 Partner with school gardens
 Continue partnering with senior nutrition program
 Require third party insurance for kite flyers
 Promote healthy eating at schools
 Stevens Creek Trail at 85 is a safety issue
 Coordinate with neighborhood associations
 Promote green sustainability building

APPENDIX

LISTING OF ALL RESPONSES CATEGORIZED BY AGENDA ITEM:

Open Space

Preserve open space
Traction for kilters
Indoor usage versus outdoor usage
Preserve open space
No ball fields in open space
Recreation needs to extend beyond just organized sports
Keep a working farm on Grant Road
Run like the farm at Rancho San Antonio
Preserve undeveloped open space at Cuesta Annex
Higher density is requiring more open space and parks

Facilities

More, safer bicycle trails because war uses oil, gas prices go up
Seniors need a safe way to get around town on bicycle trails
Stevens Creek Trail continuation across ECR all the way to Foothill Expy.
More sports fields
More playing fields for youth and adults
We need swimming pools
A large multi story, multi use community center out at Shoreline with an indoor track, multi lap pool, meeting rooms, billiards with an emphasis on those that are 55 years and over.
Multi use modern outdoor sport fields
Dogs like to run – more and bigger dog parks
More bike and walking trails
Seed Mtn. View's dog park off of Shoreline
More athletic fields
Places where older people to enjoy nature and to see how Mtn. View was in the past. To enjoy our Heritage such as a heritage orchard.
More community garden spaces because war takes up oil therefore gas prices go up therefore food prices go up because gas is needed to transport and oil for fertilizer.
Park playground equipment – swings, sand
Youth sports fields
Weekend and night facility usage
Community history/heritage center
New recreation center at Rengstorff
Adequate aquatics facilities to support programs and to not adversely affect them when they need to grow
Continue community gardens
Community gardens
Improve bicycle friendliness – they are already great but improve bike land maintenance, traffic light sensors

Programs

Soap box derby for kids 8 to 12 years
Boxing program
Coordinate with youth service providers such as PAL
Work with school district to provide physical education programs
Find ways to reduce alleviate the crosstown rivalry for park space
Youth athletic programs such as camps
Better partnering with schools for use of facilities and programs
Define what is "important" "community" and "time frame"
Expand farmers market program – another morning as well as Sundays
We need programs where different generations interact such as crafts, gardening, reading
More volunteering opportunities in community
Make sure the "farmers" at the farmer market are really farmers and not distributors
Look at times of providing programs to better fit the community
Outdoor education nature programs for our city, children and adults
Determine overlap of civil defense emergency plans with recreation plans if any
Address language issues
Important traffic control at Stevens Creek-Moffett Blvd.
Promote better bicycle information
Sponsor a bike/walk to school day
More community festivals related to other than merchandising such as ethnic festivals, etc.

Appendix D—Community Organizations Survey and Results

As part of the community input process, a survey was distributed to forty nine (49) nonprofit, educational and community service organizations. The following community groups responded to this survey: Los Altos-Mountain View Pony Baseball; St. Joseph's School; St. Athanasius Catholic Church; Yew-Chung International School; Shoreline Community Church; West Valley Dog Training Club; Friends of Deer Hollow Farm; Friends of Stevens Creek Trail; and, Huff School.

Summary of Community Organization questions and responses:

- 1. What would you say the Mountain View community does best for its families, adults, youth, seniors, businesses and visitors?**
 - Provides a safe, healthy and inviting environment to live, work, play and thrive
 - Beautiful parks, open space, bike lanes and paths
 - Great facilities: Deer Hollow Farm, space for classes, events and activities, library, teen center, schools private and public
 - Many excellent community/quality of life programs: adult education, parks, recreation programs, Senior Center, sports programs
 - Collaboration with education and private agencies
 - Funding for programs
- 2. What change or improvement would you identify as the highest priority to meet the current recreation and community service needs for the Mountain View residents?**
 - Additional facilities: playing fields, gymnasium, satellite recreation center, extend Stevens Creek Trail, parking at Mountain View Community Center
 - Address barriers to participation: lower fees, access, restrictions on use
 - Increase emphasis on low-income youth, gang prevention programs, social services
 - Increase sports opportunities for seniors

3. What are the most important issues or challenges facing the Mountain View community in the next 10 years?

- Affordable housing; education of low-income students; child care; access to affordable health care.
- Maintaining a good environment in the face of growing population and traffic.
- Turning today's youth into responsible, healthy and environmentally aware adults. We think Deer Hollow Farm can be a factor with the enthusiastic support of the volunteers. In addition, after-school programs, youth sports.
- Maintain access to parks and open space at a reasonable cost to allow us to continue to hold classes.
- Family issues—divorce, single-parent homes, how to parent, marriage workshops; youth issues—finishing school, drugs, gangs, sex, teen pregnancy.
- Lack of affordable housing; gang-related crime and violence; decreasing rental units due to condominium conversion.
- Appropriate housing, traffic planning, emergency preparedness—and community awareness of same. Open areas for kids to play and relax.
- Field space for youth activities.

4. Describe the characteristics or qualities that you feel are most important to support or strengthen in the future of Mountain View.

- Collaboration; proactive discussion with diverse constituency; early and continuing programming for high-risk students.
- Public spaces and services.
- Youth activities; downtown community events; alternatives to cars (support of bikes, trails, Caltrain, light rail); keeping high-tech companies in tax base.
- Continued open and friendly environment for people and their dogs.
- Support families—educational programs.

- Small-town feel; economically diverse population; safe parks and streets; public services to those in need.
 - Serving all of our families—so sense of service to all of Mountain View; expertise in planning sound recreational opportunities, sensible growth; ethics at all times when making decisions that impact the citizenry.
- 5. Would you like to give any other thoughts or comments that you feel are important to include in the Mountain View Recreation Plan?**
- We obviously hope that Deer Hollow Farm remains in your plan. In general, supporting youth (particularly low income) and the environment are important to us. Besides being board members, we are all teaching docents and see firsthand the effects on apartment-dwelling children this exposure to nature.
 - I am new to the community and have enjoyed it so far.
 - Need more parks in high-density housing areas.
 - I think your 10-year plan efforts is great—I have lived here all my life, love Mountain View, would love to help in some way.
 - More funding for field improvements.
- 6. What do you consider the most important benefits a participant should gain when and after participating in recreational activities?**
- Physical and mental fitness; social connections; appreciation for teamwork and self-improvement.
 - Sense of health and community connection.
 - Exercise, getting along or adapting to a different environment (whether it is in a team sport, a swimming pool or a hike), learning.
 - Learning; fitness.
 - Teamwork; exploring various activities and sports; sportsmanship.
 - Sense of community with fellow citizens; increased knowledge and skill level; improved health.

- Sense of team, of belonging; enjoyment of environment; relaxation; family fun.
 - Clean, safe and well-maintained facilities.
7. **What do you consider the most important recreation programs to be added?
What do you consider the most important facilities to be added?**
- Programs: outreach; affordability; sports for seniors; gang prevention;
 - Facilities: Satellite recreation facilities; playing fields; adequate parking; upgraded lighting open on holidays;
 - Open Rengstorff Pool on Memorial Day. Keep open on weekends through September for public use; more gang prevention—working with Police Department.
 - More playing fields.
 - Baseball fields would be the most needed facilities.

Appendix E—Program Participant Survey and Results

OCTOBER 26, 2006

As a part of the community input process for the Recreation Plan, a participant survey was mailed to over 1,300 participants of City of Mountain View recreation classes. The survey was also included in the fall 2006 Recreation Activity Guide and printed in the August 4, 2006 edition of the *Mountain View Voice*. Two hundred fifty-one (251) surveys were returned.

Respondents often gave more than one answer per question, resulting in more responses than surveys returned. In some answers, the underlying meaning of the answer was interpreted to create succinct categories and aid in analysis. A summary of these answers is provided below:

1. What would you say the Mountain View community does best for its families, adults, youth, seniors, businesses and visitors?

• Parks	53
• Variety of recreational programs/activities	53
• Library	35
• Quality of recreational programs	34
• Affordable and well priced programs	25
• Concerts/entertainment/festivals	18
• Pool facilities and swim programs	16
• Provides community feeling	14
• Relaxing and safe environment	13
• Schools, after-school programs, classes	12
• Staff easy to work with and friendly	10
• Local business and transportation	10
• Open space for recreation	7
• Diversity of age groups in programs	7
• Performance facilities	6
• Arts and music programs	5
• Recreational facilities	4
• Senior Center and programs	4

2. What change or improvement would you identify as the highest priority to meet the current recreation and community service needs of Mountain View residents?

• Increase recreation programs and expand recreation schedule	36
• Increase number of parks; fields and make park improvements	28
• Preserve open space	16
• Extend swim hours	13
• Year-round swimming/pool open for longer period	12
• Utilize additional parks for programs	9
• Additional youth sports	9
• Build an aquatic complex	8
• More after-school programs for middle school and high school	7
• Educational activities, classes	7
• Adult classes and sports	7
• Improve/relocate/remodel Community Center	6
• Increase hours and have later times for recreation programs	5
• Build a bike and running path	5
• More exercise facilities	5
• Update/remodel current pools	5
• Quality instructors	5
• Safety	3
• Affordability	3
• Lego Camps	3
• More gyms	3
• Child care/preschool	2
• Squirrel issue	2
• Indoor pool	1
• More Spanish-speaking services	1
• Gymnastics	1

3. What are the most important issues or challenging facing the Mountain View community during the next ten years?

• Affordable housing/housing issues	32
• Population growth/space for programs	30
• Traffic issues/transit	19
• Maintain open space	17
• Effective school system/improve public schools	13
• Create additional parks/expand existing parks	11
• Affordability of area/income/wealth gap/programs	11
• Additional athletic facilities	10
• Improve/maintain current programs	10
• More activities/programs for teens/new teen center	9

• Crime	8
• Environmental concerns	7
• Maintain a safe and clean environment	6
• Health issues and quality of life	6
• Diversity issues/language	5
• Education of youth	4
• Additional/affordable child-care programs	4
• Quality of neighborhood	3
• Budget issues	3
• More entertainment downtown	1
• Preserve the pumpkin patch	1
• More parking at the Recreation Center	1
• Improve services for special-needs kids	1
• Day worker support	1

4. Identify what you consider the benefits residents are seeking when participating in parks, recreation and community service activities. List as many as you feel are important to be considered?

• Educational/learning	41
• Socialization/friends	34
• Affordable	33
• Exercise/physical activity	25
• Community building	22
• Safety	18
• Outdoor activity	18
• Health benefits	17
• Fun	17
• Qualified staff/programs	13
• More parks/clean parks/shade	12
• Location/proximity	10
• Open space	9
• Diversity (racial and age)	8
• Family activities	8
• Relaxing	8
• Clean	7
• More programs	5
• Pool access	4
• Child-care issues	3
• Half-day summer programs	3
• Traffic	2
• Music and Art	2

5. If you were to name one program needed for Mountain View residents, what would that program be and why?

• More teen activities/locations/after-school programs	16
• More adult classes	13
• Additional Tiny Tot (5 and under) recreation programs	9
• Child care/free preschool	9
• Additional youth sports	8
• Year-round swimming/more dates	8
• Language classes for kids	7
• Longer hours at pool	6
• More summer camps and camps for special education kids	6
• Open Space	4
• Additional gyms for weights	4
• Community Outreach	4
• Youth concerts/more concerts in park/movies	4
• Parks	4
• Ballet/Dance	3
• Nature programs/awareness	3
• Bike lanes/trails	3
• First-aid classes	2
• Performing Arts/arts and music classes	2
• Senior sports league	2
• Fourth of July event/more community events	2
• Safety	1
• Cooking/art classes for kids	1
• More community gardens/garden club/greenhouse	1
• Family events	1
• Horseback riding	1
• Masters Swim Club (Adult)	1
• Improve youth education	1
• Gymnastics	1

6. If you were to name one facility needed for Mountain View residents, what would that facility be and why?

• Indoor Pool/Slide/Lazy River	16
• More sports fields	14
• New gym for weights/gymnastics/courts	14
• New Community Center/location/renovation	9
• New Teen Center	9
• Open space and parks	8
• Additional pool/remodel current	8
• Water parks	6

• Child-care center	6
• Birthday party place/family recreation location	4
• Recreation swim year-round	3
• Soft running/biking surface paths	3
• Another dog park	3
• Tennis courts	3
• New skate park	2
• Better transportation	2
• Thrift store/mall/more stores	2
• Recreation facility at Whisman	1
• Longer hours and programs during school year	1
• Day worker place	1
• Community Garden	1
• Bathroom at parks	1
• Multicultural center	1
• Children's museum	1

Appendix F—Stakeholder Interview Report

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN

Stakeholder Interview Summary Report

**Draft #1
June 22, 2006**

Introduction

This report summarizes the results of the "stakeholder interviews" conducted as part of the public outreach activities of the City of Mountain View Recreation Plan. The interviews provided assessment of the key issues, perceptions and opinions in the Mountain View community through one-on-one interviews and roundtable discussions involving no more than three stakeholders. The information derived from the interviews is folded into Phase I of the three-phase planning process. Phase I includes the data collection, which involves the overall public input process that identifies the needs of the community, related to parks, recreation and community services. Phase II will include review and analysis of the data and Phase III will be the development of the Recreation Plan document with recommendations.

For the purposes of this report, parks comprise the public infrastructure that includes parks, community centers, senior centers, trails, sports fields, open space, skate parks, playgrounds, wilderness or nature areas, etc. These facilities are essential to preserve the environment, promote health and wellness, create places for families and the community to gather, as well as become anchors to the community or neighborhood, strengthening the sense of pride and belonging residents have to each other and their city.

"Programs" and "community services" in this report refer to recreational activities that are designed and delivered to promote youth development, health and wellness,

lifelong learning, safety and security, economic development, sense of belonging and strong community for all age groups. Recreation and community services are an important consideration relative to park spaces as they serve to connect people to people and people to places, unique to their community.

The stakeholder interviews provided a forum for direct and candid dialogue about the Recreation Plan. It was an opportunity for individuals that have a vested interest in the success of this Plan to become connected to the process and to assist in providing input as to the key issues, opportunities and community concerns. They gave input as to the role they envision the Recreation Plan will play in supporting the community by mitigating issues and supporting residents' quality of life.

Process Overview

Interviews were conducted in one-on-one or not more than three in a discussion formats. They were held on Wednesday, June 7, and Thursday, June 8, 2006. Each of the interviews were conducted over a period of 45 to 60 minutes. Twenty-nine (29) interview sessions were held with a total of thirty-one (31) stakeholders being interviewed.

Selection of Interviewees

Interviewees were selected by staff and were determined based on their interest in parks and recreation for their community. They were also selected on the basis of their insight and/or knowledge about the community related to parks, recreation and community services. Although there are many individuals in the community that can fit this framework, it is seen as only a first step of many to collect information from residents. A list of those interviewed is attached to this report.

Common Themes and Issues

Common themes began to emerge from the stakeholders as the process evolved. As a way to organize the discussions and this report, those themes have been summarized and are listed below by each of the questions posed during the interviews.

It is important to note at times the interviews became informal discussions going outside of the intent of the question. Consequently, these responses were not included in this question's summary. This information, however, will be integrated into other aspects of this recreation planning process as well as this report, where appropriate.

1. **What are the most important community characteristics that make Mountain View a great place to live, work and play?**
2. **What do you consider the most important issues facing the Mountain View community that can have a negative impact on those important characteristics we just discussed?**
3. **In what ways can parks, recreation and community services support the community as well as mitigate those issues?**
4. **What is the most important goal for the Recreation Plan to achieve?**
5. **Identify one program most important to have recommended as a part of the Recreation Plan process.**
6. **Identify one facility most important to have recommended as a part of the Recreation Plan process.**

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

The following lists the stakeholder responses for each question posed.

Stakeholder Questions and Responses

1. **What are the most important community characteristics that make Mountain View a great place to live, work and play?**

PLEASE NOTE: Responses for this question have been categorized into two areas; one for community characteristics and the second category for amenities.

Characteristics

Community characteristics can be defined as the social aspects of a community that make it desirable.

- Small-town atmosphere
- Sense of community
- Walkable
- People are friendly
- A real little place
- Lots of community gathering places
- Friendly place

- Cozy, small-town feel
- Friendly
- Perceived as very safe
- Gorgeous
- Small community feeling
- A jewel that is diverse but maintains a hometown feel, down to earth, not snooty
- Friendlier, less pretentious than some of our neighboring cities
- A safe place to raise a family
- Progressive politics
- A great place to relax
- Good place to raise families
- Diversity
- Unique sense of place
- Safe
- Leadership with a vision
- Strong sense of community

Amenities

Amenities are those features of the community that are more physical in nature or are a result of some physical attribute.

- Full-service community taken care by professionals
- Clean
- Service groups and individuals collaborate to provide services
- People are involved
- Trees, parks, athletic fields
- A beautiful, clean place
- Great downtown
- Revitalized downtown
- Central downtown area
- Architecture is very good
- Approachable, friendly government that is knowledgeable
- Nice trails and parks
- Kids are successful because of schools
- Library events
- Parks are great
- A lot of neighborhood parks
- Green space opportunity
- Increased access to open space
- People value and care for diversity
- A lot of land such as Shoreline
- Don't have to travel far to get to facilities
- Impressed with community collaboration to help kids

- Accessible government
- Healthy kids
- Everyone works together.
- City Government
- Good collaboration amongst service providers
- Best managed city in the area
- Downtown
- Performing arts—fabulous shows
- Castro Street is a fun place
- Festivals
- Families come to see Mountain View because of the festivals
- Transportation is good
- Shoreline Park
- Great downtown with good restaurants and shopping
- Green and well, beautifully landscaped
- Very wise and thoughtful City government, strategically efficient with fiscal resources
- Huge corporations raise credibility of community to attract other business
- Groups come together to collaborate to provide services
- Kids are exposed to different cultures
- A very collaborative community
- People volunteer for their community
- Engaged and participatory citizenry
- High value on organized sports
- Programs are affordable
- Government appreciates value of having bilingual staff
- City is a resource for jobs

2. What do you consider the most important issues facing the Mountain View community that can have a negative impact on those important characteristics we just discussed?

- Population
- Gangs
- Building is increasing high density
- Not linking neighborhoods with high density of building
- Access is limited
- Good planning is not occurring
- More on how to get services to people
- Housing is not affordable
- Health and wellness
- Status issue relative to neighboring cities
- Mom-and-pop stores cannot compete with box stores
- How to assist in academic success for our schools and students

- New people that are coming in have a huge learning curve
- Closing of Slater and drawing of lines for schools
- Disaffected youth
- Gangs and crime
- Staff that are not educated in recreation
- Poverty in the community
- Substance abuse
- Castro Valley neighborhood and school
- High-density housing and population
- Unsupervised kids
- Competing needs for same resources which are limited
- High level of transient population
- Second-language issues
- Increased outreach to community
- Population is increasing for high schools
- More people are sending their children to private schools
- People are working more—overscheduled
- No activities for teens
- Need to increase activities for kids
- Kids need to have a place to hang out
- Need increased staff for school resource officer program
- Cost of living is rising, level of income is declining
- Declining resources
- No long range plans for youth
- Increased access to school sites for programs and services
- Staying current with community needs—change is occurring too quickly
- Loss of space, losing land
- Mix between private and public access to land
- Balance of single-family houses and apartments
- Affordable housing
- Diversity is being impacted as a result of unaffordable housing
- Increased crime with youth gangs
- Drugs
- Loss of any large businesses
- High cost of living/housing is not affordable
- Having a good understanding of different ethnic group's culture and engaging them in the process
- Dual-income families working three to four jobs to survive
- Challenges for youth and gangs
- Unsupervised youth
- Uninvolved/over involved parents
- Children's health
- Traditional sports don't work for all of today's kids
- Split division of socioeconomic community—haves/have nots

- Cost of living, affordable housing
- Employee base is declining due to housing costs
- Losing our diversity
- Lack of parent involvement because they have to hold so many jobs to live
- Housing is too expensive for young families
- Some neighborhoods may have gang issues
- Some immigrant groups may be taking advantage of the social welfare system

3. In what ways can parks, recreation and community services support the community as well as mitigate those issues?

- Great open space plan
- Small park serves as a gathering place for neighborhoods
- Promote sense of community/belonging
- Sense of community promotes safety for all
- Beef up teen programs, places that are "cool" for them to go
- People don't know about the programs
- Need more publicity
- Bookmobile is being nixed in neighborhoods—help to restart this valuable program
- Bring community to safe gathering places to grow, learn and interact
- Maintain what we do have
- Continue after-school programs
- More input from youth at high school level
- Increase programs for youth at high school level
- More recreational, less competitive sports
- Innovative ways to provide services and programs—think out of the box!
- Increased efficiency with field maintenance
- Promote quality of life
- Serving families
- Good places to go
- Improve and increase walkability throughout City
- Have a vision emphasizing sports, academics, arts and music targeting third, fourth and fifth graders
- Increase role of collaborator developing a community connected web of services
- Kids need a place and/or programs that are activity based for out-of-school time—Library is not always a good place for them because they have too much energy to sit and read, homework
- Diversion programs to keep kids out of trouble
- Mobile recreation
- Develop/expand neighborhood park system
- More parks like Mercy/Bush Park

- Collaborate more on special events to market and promote a vibrant downtown
- Establish a stronger, more active voice for youth—youth advisory group(s)
- Increase intern opportunities at school sites

4. What is the most important goal for the Recreation Plan to achieve?

- A new community building
- Increase involvement and accessibility
- Staffing needs to be increased relative to more services
- More programs at Deer Hollow Farm
- Increased ranger programs
- Ongoing systematic evaluation and assessment should be conducted
- Respond with evaluative criteria
- Reclaiming and identifying additional areas for public use (Old Sears at San Antonio Road and El Camino Real)
- Supporting young adults and families
- Develop a position that is a community coordinator of resources and services that are connected towards a common vision
- Staff will have a tool that will help them systematically determine programs
- Creation of an advocacy group
- Be a document that is flexible as possible
- Active programs for youth
- Knowledgeable and skilled staff that are bilingual.
- Have PAL collaborate more with the youth programs
- Serve those at the local level first
- Priority to residents for their public services and facilities
- Keep everything affordable
- Language-sensitive publicity and programs
- Continue to maintain what Recreation has built, strengthen it
- Expand after-school programs

5. Identify one program most important to have recommended as a part of the Recreation Plan process.

- Increase before- and after-school programs for preschool youth (summer too!)
- Parent and child interactive events and programs at a school site in the evenings
- Keep Leadership In Training Program—Strengthen it/expand, it is great!
- Maintenance of athletic fields should be done by staff, not volunteers
- Increase after-school activities that are diverse and accessible for all
- PAL program collaboration increased participation
- Weekly movies in the park

- Drop-in care with extended hours for commuting parents that work in Mountain View but live somewhere else
- Dance lessons
- More events that will bring people into the community to spend their money
- After-school activities for latchkey youth
- Help parents that have two to three jobs and have young families
- Parent-education that is an outreach program
- Mobile recreation
- Programs for school-aged youth 17 to 24 years
- Need organizational capacity to expand services
- Increase programming for teens
- Direct family services, resources and referral
- Events and activities that engage families and strengthen them
- Dance
- Spanish-speaking instructors
- A team to identify how to get healthy foods and healthy eating habits at after-school programs and sports activities
- Bring in a jazz concert
- Dance for all age groups

6. Identify one facility most important to have recommended as a part of the Recreation Plan process.

- A new community center
- Increase barbeques
- One (1) 90' baseball (Bobby Sox complex at Shoreline)
- Downtown teen center
- Field out at Shoreline
- Long-term plan for youth facilities
- Youth day-care facility
- An intergenerational community center
- A new community center building that displays community values like the new Library—sense of civic pride
- A teen center like Santa Clara
- Space for youth sports—it is a crunch to get into existing sports/athletic facilities
- Transportation to Shoreline park
- A youth bus
- More classroom space
- A larger stage for downtown where schools can have large performing arts events
- Put another restaurant at the Shoreline park or a food court

Appendix G—Trends Analysis



City of Mountain View
Community Services Department

TRENDS ANALYSIS Recreation Division - Recreation Plan

August 10, 2006

Dr. Ellen O'Sullivan

LEISURE LIFESTYLE CONSULTING in association with
PDG & ASSOCIATES



Trends and Projections: Mountain View, California

What will the future of parks and recreation be in Mountain View, California? That's a good question, but one that is challenge laden. The amount of time and money available for discretionary pursuits as well as the nature of those choices will reflect the changes within the world in which we live. So the better question would be "how will the world change and evolve over the ensuring years and influence the lives of people?" This query leads us to the real area of our interest in parks and recreation; another good question with no absolutes. "How these changing patterns and preferences can be highlighted as a way of possibly projecting the role(s) parks and recreation will play in the future as well as the needs and interests of people.

Park and recreation trends don't spring out of nowhere. Rather than reflect the myriad of shifts and changes within society and the world that ultimately make a difference upon how people live, work, learn, and play. It is these types of changes that will be used to develop a list of possible directions, challenges, and opportunities for the field.

Within this section: Who Will We Be?

Comparisons City, County, State, and Country on Key Factors

Population Projections: Planning for California's Future

Four Megatrends in California's Future

How and Where Will People Live?

Where Will We Live?

How Will We Live?

Beyond Geographics

General Living Options

Other Factors: Live, Work, and Play

Trends Shaping Product Choices

Time Element within Leisure Time

Family Life

Home Ownership

Updates related to Children

Growing Role of Immigration

New Life Patterns

Youth at Risk

Shifts in the Working World

Legal and Political Trends

People's Preferences for Places and Spaces

Leisure Patterns and Preferences

Non-Obesity Health Issues

While trends are a critical aspect of making projections and plans for the future, they also need to be placed within a specific context. One starting point for that context is to identify the ways in which a community may be different and/or similar from the rest of the world. In this case, the rest of the world includes the Census 2000 demographics for the United States, the State of California, Santa Clara County, and the city of Mountain View.

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Listed below are a few ways in which Mountain View, as a community, differs from the general population of the United States and California:

Factor	United States	California	Santa Clara County	Mountain View
Population Change (1990-2000)	13.1%	13.6%	12.4%	6.0%
White Persons	75.1%	59.5%	53.8%	63.8%
Black	12.3%	6.7%	2.8%	2.5%
Asian	3.6%	10.9%	25.6%	20.7%
Latino	12.5%	32.4%	24.0%	18.3%
Persons under 5	6.8%	7.3%	7.1%	6.0%
Persons under 18	25.7%	27.3%	24.7%	18.0%
Persons 65+	12.4%	10.6%	9.5%	10.5%
Living in Same House (1995-2000)	54.1%	50.2%	51.2%	42.6%
% Foreign Born	11.1%	26.2%	34.1%	35.0%
Language other than English	17.9%	39.5%	45.4%	39.9%
High School Graduates	80.4%	76.8%	83.4%	89.0%
Bachelor's Degrees +	24.4%	26.6%	40.5%	55.3%
Homeownership	66.2%	56.9%	59.8%	41.4%
Multi-unit structures	26.4%	31.4%	31.6%	31.4%
Persons per household	2.59	2.87	2.92	2.25
Median household Income (1999)	\$41,994	\$47,493	\$74,335	\$69,362
Percapita Income (1999)	\$21,711	\$21,587	\$32,795	\$39,693
Factor	United States	California	Santa Clara County	Mountain View
Below Poverty Level (1999)	12.4%	14.2%	7.5%	6.8%
Persons per square mile	79.6	217.2	1,303.6	5,861.4

Similarities and Differences

Mountain View is growing at a much slower pace than the rest of the country, state, and county much of that likely dictated by available building opportunities. While it is growing more slowly, its population differs significantly from the rest of the country. While it has a lower percentage of White residents than does the United States overall, its percentage of that group is higher than it is for the state and county. There are half as many

Blacks in California as there is in the rest of the United States and Santa Clara County and Mountain View have an even smaller percentage of that population.

The percentage of the Asian population in the United States is under 4% in contrast to the percentage of Asians living in both Santa Clara County and Mountain View. While it has a higher percentage of Asians than does the State of California overall, its percentage of Latino is quite a bit smaller than the percentage for both the state and country at 32% and 12% respectively.

Mountain View is distinct and unique from the rest of the country and the State of California in other ways as well. It has less mobility than the country, state, and county and has a largest percentage of households with foreign born individuals at 35%, a rate 3 times as high as that of the country but very similar to the other communities in Santa Clara county. Similar percentages reflect the number of households where a language other than English is spoken at home.

The community has more residents that are foreign born and fewer people living in the same houses over a five year period than the rest of the country, but it has over double the percentage of individuals holding bachelor's degrees or higher. This high level of educational attainment may help explain the smaller size of households and higher than average incomes, but is somewhat contrary with percentages of home ownership.

One of the most overwhelming differences included within 2000 Census data relates to the number of persons living per square mile within the community. On a national level, the percentage is 79.6 persons per square mile. This low density across the country is not reflected in a more compact California at 217 persons per square mile. The rates for Santa Clara County sharply contrast with both the country and the state at 1,303, but when compared with the rate in Mountain View of 5,861 persons per square mile, then Santa Clara County appears to be almost spacious.

Population Projections: Planning for California's Future

Since planning requires a clearer picture of the future, there is current information and projections being made for 2020 and beyond. The following population projections – while always subject to unexpected circumstances or events – have been compiled from a variety of sources to serve as a springboard for futuring planning in California. Again, there is the caution that this information should be reviewed in light of the ways in which California will grow and develop in ways that are different for the rest of the country, but Mountain View being different from other communities in California will need to adjust accordingly.

Unlike the rest of the nation, California will find itself in a vastly different situation from the rest of the country and some parts of the situation may be challenging. For instance... California...

- may find itself in the unenviable position of providing services to a population that is concentrated at both ends of the age spectrum, both youth and the elderly
- is experiencing an exodus of current residents to other states while adding more international immigrants
- has fewer residents covered by pensions than other states

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Size of Population

California will remain the most populous state during the 1993-2020 period BUT some of the projections will include...

- adding over 16 million persons boosting its share of the nation's population from 12 to 15 percent.
- experiencing a net loss of 4 million internal migrants to other states
- adding 10 million international migrants (39 percent of the nation's total)
- experiencing twice as many births as deaths (20 million versus 8 million)

Ethnic and Racial Projections include...

- the *White* population (255 million in the nation by the year 2020) in the South and West should account for 89 percent of the 40 million Whites added to the United States
- California will be among the five most populous states for Whites
- California would contain the largest shares of the nation's Blacks
- The *Asian and Pacific Islander* population (23 million in the nation by 2020) is projected to be the fastest growing race group in all regions and California is expected to be home to the largest share of the nation's Asians and Pacific Islanders (almost 10 million by 2020)
- The *American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut* population (3 million in the nation by 2020) is projected to be the second fastest growing population in the West from 1993 to 2020 and California along with Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Alaska in total will be home to 52 percent of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population in 2020.
- the *Hispanic* population should account for more than a third of the growth in the country; California would not only have the most Hispanics but also the largest gain with more than 17 million by 2020

Age Group Changes

The proportion of youth should decline as the elderly population increases in all states. This projection is not anticipated to hold true for California; see stats listed in next section and current patterns in Mountain View don't support this projection.

Most of the projected growth of the elderly population (65 years old and over) will be concentrated in the West and South. Eight States - Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Georgia, Utah, Alaska, and California should experience a doubling in their number of elderly

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division

Gold States Goes Silver

Graying in the Golden State: Demographic and Economic Trends of Older Californians, by Sonya Tafoya and Hans Johnson identify the following projections by 2030:

- One in every three Californians will be over the age of 50
- the proportion of those over 65 will have increased to 17 percent from 11 percent in 1998
- the population of people over 65 in California will grow from 3.6 million to 8.9 million
- the graying of California will be accompanied by an increase in the number of children; a situation not experienced by most other States in the country.
- only about half of all jobs in California offer pension and retirement plan benefits, significantly less than in the rest of the nation.

Source: Public Policy Institute of California

The Old Get Older

Older people continue to become older and that trend will have even greater impact in future years. For instance...

- the oldest old age group in California (age 85 years and over) was 7 percent of the elderly population in 1990 as compared to only 2.6 percent in 1950.
- between 2030 and 2040, when the first of the Baby Boom generation reaches age 85, the percent of elderly who are in the oldest age group will reach 14 percent.

(Source: California Department of Aging)

Four Megatrends in California's Future

The review of Census data 2000 when coupled with population projections available from various State of California sources seems to identify four megatrends in California's future. Four demographically directed trends included the following:

Trend #1: Serving Two Masters - Both Old and Young

California will face the unique situation of having to provide programs and services for two large cohort groups: youth and older adults. The rest of the United States is not projected to have this same challenge.

- Expected increase in the number of Californians age 65 or older by 2020: 71% (Source: The California Budget Project)
- California will experience twice as many births as deaths (20 million versus 8 million)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division

Trend #2: Heading Out and Coming In - Current residents OUT and International immigrants IN

Many long time residents of California are leaving the state often due to more inexpensive retirement or less growth and congestion. When you couple this pattern with an ever-increasing number of immigrants into California, it will make for a change in demographics for certain.

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- Net loss of 4 million internal migrants from California to other states
- Adding 10 million international migrants to California (39 percent of the nation's total)
- LA between 2000 and 2004: -64,928 whites and +456,838 non-whites (The Brookings Institute)

Trend #3: It's About the \$\$\$\$

California has long been regarded as being an expensive area to live, work, and play. That perception and pattern will likely continue.

- High cost of living in California
- Fewer residents covered by pensions than other states (Public Policy Institute of California)
- The large percentage of uninsured people living in California; 32% in Imperial and 17.5% in San Diego. The national average is 14.2%; somebody has to pick up the cost of healthcare for the uninsured.

Trend #4: The Two Californias: Norcal and Southland

There has always been two Californias as the northern and southern portion of the State are divided on the basis of politics, climate, and business opportunities. The newly projected version of two Californias includes the following: Norcal which incorporates the expanded San Francisco and Sacramento area and Southland which includes not only Los Angeles but Las Vegas as well.

How and Where Will We Live?

Where will we live? Will there be different parts of the country growing in population and popularity while other regions decrease? How will we live? Will we be more likely to live alone or in larger, extended groups of friends and families?

There are a number of aspects that influence where people live. One of those key aspects is the economy. People cannot live in areas where they cannot find employment that supports their basic needs. This economic necessity related to work results in two different patterns: rapid growth in areas where a strong economy flourishes and out-migration from areas where people cannot afford to sustain themselves or a preferred standard of living.

Where Will We Live

Economic research estimates that the United States is poised to embark upon a sizeable growth spurt with \$25 trillion being expended by 2030 which represents more than twice the size of the current economy in the country. Planner Robert Lang predicts that the majority of this investment will be made in 10 major metropolitan areas that he calls "megapolitans". These megapolitans will consist of surging growth in areas that often cross state boundaries and sometimes follow major highways. The ten megapolitans as identified include: Cascadia (Seattle, Portland); Norcal (Sacramento and San Francisco); Southland (Los Angeles, Las Vegas); Valley of the Sun (Phoenix, Tucson); Gulf Coast Belt (Houston, New Orleans); Atlantic Seaboard (Boston, New York City, Washington); the 85 Corridor (Raleigh-Durham, Atlanta); Southern Florida (Tampa, Miami); Great Lakes Horseshoe (Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg); the 35 Corridor (San Antonio, Dallas, Kansas City). http://money.cnn.com/magazines/business2/business2_archive/2005/11/01/8362829/index.htm

There is little doubt that certain areas of the country will experience population increases while other areas will

find themselves plagued by outward migration of their residents. It has been occurring over the last few decades as evidenced by certain states losing Congressional representation while the mega-states such as California, Florida, and Texas gain greater representation.

Some interesting things have been occurring. There also appears to be disconnects related to proportions of diversity spread throughout the United States with large number of various ethnic groups represented in only certain parts of the nation while other segments of the country remain largely untouched by growing diversity. For example, the percentage of foreign born individuals living in the United States counted in the last Census was 11% while the percentage for California and New York were 26% and 20% and at the other end of the spectrum were states similar to Vermont and South Dakota with foreign born percentages of under 4% and under 2%.

Beyond Geographic Location

The choice of locations within metropolitan areas is changing as well. In areas of the country with increasing growth and high priced housing, people are moving beyond the suburbs of these urban centers creating new pockets of growth. As suburbs become more expensive and acquire some of the similar issues of urban areas, the further migration is quite understandable.

The excitement of the 90s with the rebirth of America's cities may have been a bit premature. While the relocation of young professionals and empty-nest suburbanites has occurred, it is not as widespread as initially projected.

How Will We Live

The size of households has gotten smaller in this country as the number of people living alone has risen. There is likely to be some interesting shifts in this category as the aging of parents and the traditions of new cultures in this country may give rise to more extended family living situations with three generations under one roof. At the same time, the number of non-family households may grow and become more varied as aging non-related, single baby boomers form households for economic and social reasons and immigrants entering this country through the more traditional coastal gateways find that they need to put a number of families under one roof to survive.

General Living Options

The choice of locations within metropolitan areas is changing as well. In areas of the country with increasing growth and high priced housing such as Mountain View, people are moving beyond the suburbs of these urban centers creating new pockets of growth. As suburbs become more expensive and acquire some of the similar issues of urban areas, the further migration is quite understandable.

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Implications for Mountain View

Mountain View finds itself located in the hub of Norcal, that metro region that will soon extend from the northern coast of California to Sacramento with the following projections:

- 35%+ increase in population
- 39+ increase in new jobs
- 29+ new homes
- 121+ in office space
- action is moving east from Bay area;
- Sacramento metro region will build more housing and office space in the next 25 years than any other Western metro city except Las Vegas
- skilled workers in the Bay area moving east to cheaper exurbs
- neurotechnology (pharmaceuticals with computers)

http://money.cnn.com/magazines/business2business2_archive/2005/11/01/8362829/index.htm

Mountain View is potentially subject to little additional growth due to its physical size as well as the cost of housing. The cost of housing is the main impetus for people moving east from San Francisco and the building and population shifting towards Sacramento.

An additional factor of interest is household status. Over 35% of householders in Mountain View live alone and when you subtract the 7% who are over 65 from that group you find yourself with nearly 29% of your households consisting of a single adult. Of the households with two or more people living within them, 39% of these are households with children under the ages of 18 living there. This results in approximately an additional group of 25% who are adults with no children under the age of 18 living at home. This makes for an interesting lifestyle profile when you need to plan for such different groups:

Single Adults, Living Alone (29%)

Older Single Adults, Living Alone (7%)

Households and Families with Children under 18 (39%)

Couples with no Children under 18 (25%)

Couples with no children at home certainly don't have some of the obligations and leisure patterns of those with young children in the home yet they may not be looking for the same types of opportunities as the single adults living on their own.

Leisure Pursuits: Expenditures in Mountain View

There are a variety of factors that predict future behavior. One of those major factors is current buying and participation factors as predictors of future behavior. This holds true for leisure time choices as well. In this

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ensuing section, please find information related to patterns and projected patterns related to behavior.

One factor that significantly influences and predicts leisure time behavior is income. The above average income levels in Mountain View suggest ample funds available for discretionary spending. However, research suggests that higher income can serve as competing factor for discretionary time. It appears as if people with lower incomes often have more discretionary time to pursue such leisure opportunities due to higher priorities being placed upon work by higher income wage earners or the demands of their career.

Data gathered nationwide of consumer purchases, patterns, and preferences create a picture of the lifestyle segments residing within a community and indicates the extent to which the individuals in this community are more or less likely than “the average” American to behave in certain ways.

Reviewing this information regarding the residents of Mountain View reveals some interesting patterns. For instance, residents of Mountain View are significantly more likely to:

- attend professional baseball and basketball games but not college games
- visit casinos including those in Las Vegas and Atlantic City, but not purchase lottery tickets
- eat out two or more times per week while waiting until the second week to see a newly released film
- attend dance performances and go dancing at almost equal levels
- exhibit strong preference for being both spectators and participants in music, photography, and other art forms
- play chess and other board games but not bingo or the lottery
- go kayaking but not bird watching

General Changes in How We Live, Work, and Play

Trends Shaping Product Choices

Datamonitor is a global market analyst group that has identified ten “megatrends” that the company believes will impact, influence, and shape new products and services in the coming years. Review the ten megatrends as identified by this company and imagine the implications for parks and recreation.

- **Convenience:** Any things that can save time or provide a “quick fix” rank important to 82% of both US and European consumers. Prepared meal consumption in the United States is expected to rise from a rate of \$29 billion in 1999 to \$40 billion by 2009.
- **Health:** 90% of these same groups of consumers feel that improving health is important Researchers claim that in 2003-04, 64 per cent of Europeans and US consumers took “steps” to improve their health.
- **Age complexity:** Adults begin to act more youthful re-enacting childhood experiences while younger consumers have greater spending leverage and range of self-choice at ever-increasing young ages making them appears to be older than they really are. “Ageless Marketing” will focus upon defining products and services that are aligned with the ‘aspirational’ age of consumers, their desire to be either younger or older. This form of marketing will also attempt to target values and attitudes shared by all generational groups

- **Gender complexity:**
The traditional values, attitudes, preferences and behaviors based upon the two different genders is becoming increasingly becoming blurred. Datamonitor believes that exceptions to this blurring will prevail for such things as beer, makeup, etc.
- **Lifestage complexity:** Previously, lifestage very much related to the evolution of the nuclear family, but since nuclear families no longer stay together throughout life, such changes will give rise to more variations among lifestages. Datamonitor identified 3 of the most basic differences influencing the future as (1) the extended time people may live life as a single; (2) extended life as an older adult; (3) and the presence of boomerang children of all ages.
- **Income complexity:** As luxury has been made more accessible to all, lower income and mid-income people are increasingly trying to live luxuriously on a budget. Mid-priced Mercedes-Benz would be one such example as would the growing popularity of designer products, mass produced for the lower and middle market places such as Target
- **Individualism:** More than half of US and European consumers felt that brands that matched their attitudes and outlook on life was an important consideration. Western societies has witnessed a large increase in the number of people who are single and such status can be related to the growing orientation of self-gratification.
- **Sensory:** People today are looking for products and services to supply either new or more intense experiences leading to a willingness to try new things. Between 2003 and 2004, over 60 per cent of consumers in the US and Europe tried food and drinks that they had never tried before.
- **Comfort:** Meatloaf and macaroni and cheese in upscale restaurants? Just responding to the growing preference or some might say demand for comfort in food and other aspects of life. Approximately, 55 % of US and European consumers confessed to enjoying 'small indulgences to escape the pressures of everyday life'.
- **Connectivity:** The escalating need to become more "connected" is the last megatrend. While Datamonitor attributes this trend to the ethical side of consumption with a focus upon community belonging and demonstration of shared values. Another strong influence could very well be a myriad of factors such as email, breakdown of the nuclear family, among others.

Time Element within Leisure Time

What Are We Doing with the Non-working Time?

Starting in 2003, the federal government has undertaken a new monitoring survey called the American Time Use Survey or ATUS for short. While this survey takes a look at how people use all hours of the day, for our purposes, we will focus upon their "leisure and sports" category.

Overall Conclusions:

The higher the level of education and the greater the income translates into fewer hours for sports and leisure; having children at home reduces the number of hours an adult expends upon sports and leisure as well.

Definitions Use in this Study:

- Leisure and sport = sports, exercise, recreation, socializing and communicating, and all other leisure activities
- Leisure activities = watching TV, reading, relaxing, or thinking; playing computer, board or card games; using the computer for personal interests; playing or listening to music; and attending art, cultural, or entertainment events

The ATUS reports average hours per day spend in sports and leisure as well as looking at those time patterns across level of income, education, and the presence of children in a household. Some of the findings include:

- As would be expected Americans monitored spent more time with all aspects of sports and leisure on weekends and holidays compared with weekdays:
6.28 hours on weekends and holidays vs. 4.71 on weekdays

- Lower income individuals spend more time on sports and leisure than do higher income individuals

	Weekdays	Wknds/Hol.	Total of All Days
Full Time Weekly Earnings of 0 - \$450	3.56	5.64	4.21
\$451 - \$675	3.42	5.96	4.21
\$676 - \$1,050	3.45	5.82	4.17
over \$1,050	3.05	5.70	3.84

- The higher the level of education the less time spent in sports and leisure
- Individuals with a four year college degree spend almost 30% less time on sports and leisure than people who do not have a high school degree
- Having children at home means that adults have less time for sports and leisure than those adults without children at home and the younger the children, the less leisure time for the parents.

(Source: http://www.bls.gov/tus/datafiles_2004.htm)

Family Life

Family Life Over-Programmed

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation sponsored six long-term projects on family life in the United States. One of those studies conducted by UCLA at their Center for Everyday Lives of Families recently completed the first phase of their project, data collection. The researchers spent four years observing the every day life of households in Los Angeles. These households consisted of both parents working outside the home, paying a mortgage, and having two or three school age children and were representative of L.A.'s diversity.

Some of the initial findings are of interest to parks and recreation as follows:

- Parents and children live virtually apart from one another during the work week with only a few hours at the end of the day to connect

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- Together time is motion time with families involved with lessons, classes, games, or shopping
- Most family purchases and decisions are driven by the activities of the children; thus the popularity of the minivan
- It appears as if we are moving from a child centered to a child dominated society
- Life and relationships are over-scheduled and out-sourced with little room for spontaneity

What are families losing in this daily race to the finish? Playtime, Conversation, Courtesy, and Intimacy

(Source: Study finds families enslaved by daily life, kids. Associated Press, 3/20/05)

Work, Family Life, and Leisure

Two recent books illuminate the challenges parents of either gender face when trying to balance the growing demands of the work place with earning a living and caring for their children. A significant part of this growing challenge may relate to the dramatic change in working hours experienced over the past decades...for instance...

***60% of all couples worked 82 mean hours per week in 2000
as compared with 36% working 78 mean hours in 1970***

The demands placed upon workers in the United States are increasing rather than decreasing. These books cite such areas of challenges as organization of work time; gender-based nature of time norms; and changing expectations within the world of work - what is part time? what is a full work week? growth of overwork? family friendly practices? These are issues that are not likely to result in either quick or easy solutions, but they significantly impact upon "quality of life" in this country.

(Sources: *Fighting for Time: Shifting Boundaries of Work and Social Life*, Edited by Epstein and Kalleberg and *The Time Divide: Work, Family, and Gender Inequality*, Jacobs and Gerson published by Russell Sage Foundation and Harvard University Press respectively as found in *Future Survey* 27:3 March 2005)

Family Work Balance: Easier or Harder

An Ajion Office survey asked 546 individuals whether "it is easier to find a balance between work and family today than it was five years ago"?

- 59% of those surveyed said "NO" it is more difficult
- 32% said "YES"
- 5% and 4% of respondents replied "no difference" or "not sure" respectively

Weary over the Weekends

The Great American Weekend Survey commissioned by *Life* contacted 1,000 adults over a weekend this past March to get a picture as to what life was like for most Americans. Some of the findings included:

- 55% of adults indicated they spend more weekend time doing what they have to do rather than what they want to do
- 47% do grocery shopping over the weekend

Ready for Monday

Adults were asked whether they finished their weekends recharged and/or ready to return to work and the results varied by age group:

- Adults ages 18 to 24 ended their weekends with 51% of them recharged and 61% ready to go back to work, but 41% were depressed about Monday
- While most adults of all age groups indicated that 51% finished their weekend recharged and 61% ready to return to work, this was more true for adults 55 years of age and over

Family Time

Most all adults whether married or single, with or without children, city or rural, and even red state or blue, indicated it was important to spend time with families on the weekend: Additional family weekend pursuits identified by this same Life survey included:

- Family dinner at home ranked number one among households with children; this preference was higher for white families, families with a stay-at-home parent, and families living in rural areas
- Relaxing with family and spending time with spouse or partner were chosen as "the" most important pursuits of an ideal weekend
- Actual weekend pursuits included a tie between watching TV and exercising

Home OwnershipHome Ownership: American Dream or Nightmare?

The American dream has long been associated with home ownership and while recent levels of homeownership have climbed, all is not as seems behind the picture. Review the following:

Four of every ten of the houses sold in this past year are either second homes or houses purchased for investment (National Association of Realtors, April 2006)

The recent housing boom in the United States has been fueled in part by people purchasing homes using adjustable rate mortgages.

Almost 25% of mortgages are of this type and went to people with troubled credit ratings

This month, the Federal Reserve raised the interest rates; this represents the 15th increase since June 2004

Updates Related to ChildrenChildhood Patterns: Indoors and Inactive

The realization and the documentation around how today's children are living and growing up with fewer opportunities for physical activity and a heavier pattern for youth to spend time indoors and physically inactive. Found on the front page of the July 12 issue of *USA Today* was the article "Childhood pastimes are increasingly moving indoors". This article by Dennis Cauchon was overshadowed only by the fear of terrorism and coverage of a Florida hurricane and included a wealth of useful information for our field. The information gathered by Dennis Cauchon that appeared on the front page of *USA Today* came from a variety of credible sources and included some

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of the following:

- In a typical week, 27% of youth ages 9 to 13 play organized baseball and only 6% play on their own (Centers for Disease Control)
- A child is six times more likely to play a video game than ride a bike on a typical day (Kaiser Family Foundation)
- Little League participation has declined to 2.4 million children, a 14% decrease since its peak in 1997 (NSGA survey)
- Rates of less structured sports forms such as pick up games, catch, and pickle ball have declined nearly twice as fast as Little League (NSGA survey)
- Sales of childrens' bikes have declined 21% from 2000 to 2004 (*Bicycle Industry and Retailers News*)
- Use of skateboards and scooters, today's possible replacement for the bicycle, reached their peak in 2001 and 2002 and have declined since that time (NSGA survey)

A *USA Today* analysis of information from the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) made the following comparisons in activity participation by 7 to 11 year olds between 1995 and 2004 for the following traditional sports:

Activities	1995	2004
Bicycling:	68%	47%
Swimming:	60%	42%
Baseball:	29%	22%
Fishing	25%	18%
Touch Football:	16%	10%

(Lewis, Adrienne, *USA Today*, Activity in decline, July 12, 2005, 1A)

Further information and fuel for thought from this article:

- 1 In the 1960s, 4% of youth were overweight. That rate is currently 16% (CDC)
- 2 Studies suggest that children who spend more time outdoors have longer attention spans than children who watch a great deal of television and play video games (Frances Kuo, Director of the Human Environment Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The availability of all forms of multimedia makes a child's bedroom a potential outpost for indoor inactivity. The Kaiser Foundation Study on this issue indicated the following percentages of youth ages 8 to 18 with media and technology in their bedroom included:

- 1 68% have TV in their bedrooms
- 2 54% have VCR or DVD
- 3 49% with video-game player in bedroom
- 4 31% with computers

Children of Immigrants

- Over 11 million children live in households where both parents are immigrants; 3 million of those children who parents have immigrated within the last ten years
- The number of children living in households with immigrant parents has increased 25% over the past ten years
- These children tend to live in the South or the West
- 55% are Hispanic, 20% non-Hispanic white, and 16% are Asian

(Source: Research Alert, December 2004)

Fewer Latino Children

Latinos have become the largest minority group in the United States due in a large part to the fact they have the highest fertility rate. According to the Public Policy Institute of California, the rate of fertility is beginning to change as Latinas are choosing to have fewer children.

- The drop in the fertility rate among Latin women dropped to 2.6 children per women in 2003. Fertility rates for this group were 2.8 in 1997 and 3.4 in 1990
- The Public Policy Institute of California reported that American-born Latinas have a fertility rate of 2.2 while immigrant Latinas have a fertility rate of 3.1
- State demographers in California recently reduced population projections for 2040 by 7 million people due to this change among Latinas

Growing Role of ImmigrationNew Information Bodes Well for Immigrants

Recently released Census data analysis provides additional information and insight regarding immigrants who came to the United States in this decade and other interesting findings about the role played by contact between native born Americans and immigrants. Some of the findings included:

- Birthplace of immigrants according to new Census information:
 - 53% - Latin America
 - 25% - Asia
 - 14% - Europe
 - 8% - Africa and other regions
- The adult children of Hispanic and Asian immigrants, often referred to as the second generation, are likely to have more education and greater income than their parents.
- Of the 3.4 million people age 25 and over who came here between 2000 and 2004, 30.7% were high school dropouts compared to 33.2% of the same age group between 1995 to 2000

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- 34.3% of new arrivals have college or higher degrees as compared to the 32.5% who arrived in the late 1990s.
- Of the Hispanics arriving recently into the United States approximately 13% have college degrees compared to a rate of 9% in the late 90s
- Homeownership rates increase as immigrants stay in the United States and rear another generation. The rate of homeownership for 1st generation immigrants is 56% and it increased to 80% for the 2nd generation.

(Source: *USA Today*, 2/22/05)

Contact Builds Greater Acceptance

Views on immigration and immigrants differ between native born Americans and immigrants. While that is not surprising, one of the more interesting results of a recent survey found that the more contact immigrants to this country have with native born Americans, the greater the acceptance. This study conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Harvard's Kennedy School, and National Public Radio, also revealed the following:

- 56% of immigrants indicate that recent immigration had been good for the United States; only 25% of native born Americans agree
- 44% of native born Americans think immigration should be cut back as compared to only 18% of immigrants
- 57% of immigrants feel that the United States should consist of different cultures while 62% of native born Americans believe that a shared culture is preferable

Native born Americans who come into contact with immigrants have a different perception of immigration. Some of those differences are revealed in the following:

- The majority of native born Americans who indicate there are immigrants living in their cities or towns feel that immigration has not had a negative impact in their communities
- Those Americans with regular contact with immigrants are more likely to say that immigration is good for the country and the immigrants have strengthened the country

Immigrants' views on the American way of life stack up less favorably when it comes to strong families. For example:

- 47% of immigrants surveyed believe that the family unit is stronger in their native country
- only 28% think that the strength of the family is better in the United States

New Life Patterns

Adulthood: Extended Life Stage in 21st Century

The fairly permanent presence of boomeranging by young adults has prompted the realization that our current way of life has given rise to a new life stage. This new life stage spans the globe and is referred to in different terms including: youthhood, adulthood, kidults, and thresholders. Some of the more amusing terms from other parts of the world include: England's "kippers" (kids in parents' pockets eroding retirement savings);

Germany's "nesthocker" meaning nest squatters, and Italy's "mamone" for young people who don't want to forgo mother's cooking.

This life stage that is playing a more significant role in modern society refers to those individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 and sometimes even beyond. That stats support the reality of this new life stage as...

- the percentage of 26 year olds living with parents in the United States has nearly doubled since 1970 from 11% to 20%
- this group is taking longer to graduate with the average student taking five years to finish college
- education debt is growing with 66% of those surveyed in a *Time Magazine* poll owing over \$10,000 upon graduation
- credit card debt for this age group doubled between 1992 and 2001
- only half of Americans in their mid-20s earn enough to support a family
- almost half of Americans ages 18 – 29 talk to their parents every day; reinforcing a delayed progress towards independence

This information cited above comes from a *Time Magazine* cover story by Lev Grossman titled "Grow Up? Not So Fast: Meet the Twixters" from January 2005. Grossman also states in his article that this transition from youth to adult gets even more difficult as you go down the educational and economic ladder.

Young, Adult, and Asian in America

America owes its unique successes to the various waves of immigrants that chose to come to its shores. An article in *TIME* sheds some light on the differences in the assimilation of Asian immigrants and their children into the United States that wasn't true of experiences of earlier immigrant groups. The article was written by second generation Asian-American authors and shares background information and insight into this wave of immigration.

Little Background Info: 1965 Federal Act and Implications

The wave of immigrants from Asia was largely due to a federal law enacted in 1965, the Immigration and Nationality Act. This act enabled Asians and others to move to this country and it gave preference to individuals with close relatives in the United States or people skilled in fields where there were labor shortages such as medicine. Some of the results of this act included:

- By 1980, 190,000 Indians came to this country and 90% of them were college degreed
- The Filipino population in this country grew to 500,000 with many of them trained as doctors, pharmacists, and nurses

Assimilation Patterns and Rates

- Initially, Asians found it more difficult to assimilate into American society because of their more observable physical differences. This was not as markedly challenging for immigrants from Europe coming into the United States.
- However, the high levels of education and skills made the upward mobility of Asian immigrants faster than for other groups

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- Rather than remain in ethnic enclaves in large cities, immigrants from Asia were able to move more quickly to housing options in the suburbs.

What makes the acculturation process different for the children of these immigrants who are now between the ages of 20 and 40 is the way in which they grew up trying to straddle two different cultures since the assimilation was much faster for this group than it was for earlier immigrants to this country.

Usually, the incorporation of the “American way of life” takes as long as two or three generations and moves through the following stages of assimilation:

~early isolation ~immersion ~assimilation, ~and then a re-appreciation of one’s roots.

The assimilation for the 1965 Asian immigrants was much quicker due to their faster entrée into the middle class and their more rapid settlement in suburbia. This move to suburbia created greater isolation of the immigrants because they did not necessarily experience the support of ethnic urban enclaves that was so often the pattern of earlier immigrants.

After interviewing the post 1965 generation of Asian-Americans, the authors identified the following influences upon this group:

- a boomerang pattern of assimilation that greatly accelerated the Americanization process
- “forever foreigners”, a term coined by sociologists that suggests their physical features lead to a lifetime of being associated as “someone who was not born in the United States”
- feeling like the hyphen between the term Asian and American
- the “model minority” generalization based upon the high academic achievements of some Asian-American children

(Source: Jeff Chu and Nadia Mustafa with Amanda Bower/San Francisco and Kristin Klobardanz/Chicago. “Between Two Worlds”, *TIME*, January 16, 2006. pp. 64-68)

Youth at Risk

The term “youth at risk” goes back several decades and initially referred to urban children living in poverty and the myriad of risks associated with such circumstances. The term still holds importance today, but the scope of the term has been expanded to include all youth – regardless of where they live or their economic circumstances. Just a few examples of continuing concerns about and challenges for youth include:

The Bullying Problem

Ever since the shootings at Columbine in 1999 and Santana High School in Santee in 2001, there has been a growing concern about the impact of bullying upon young people. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development ((NICHD) gathered information that revealed the following about American children in grades 6 - 10:

- 17% of respondents had been bullied either “sometimes” or “weekly”
- 19% had bullied someone else either “sometimes” or “weekly”
- Estimates suggest that 1.6 million children are bullied at least once a week and 1.7 million children bully others frequently

- Boys tend to bully and be bullied more than girls
- Boys most commonly are both physically and verbally bullied
- Girls are more likely to be the subject of verbal bullying including comments of a sexual nature and rumors
- Bullying begins in elementary school; peaks in grades 6 through 8; and continues into the high school years.

This NICHD study found that bullying is linked to other types of “at risk” and antisocial behaviors such as:

- Bullying is linked to vandalism, shoplifting, skipping and dropping out of school, fighting, and use of drugs and alcohol
- Both the children bullying and bullied tend to be at greater risk for loneliness, trouble making friends, lack of school success, and problem behaviors such as smoking and drinking.

(Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention)

Middle School Students and Daily Harassment

Researchers at UCLA in the first ever study of harassment among middle school students uncovered a number of important insights.

- Almost one-half of urban sixth graders indicated they had been harassed by fellow students at least once during a two week period of time
- The most common types of harassment involved public insults such as name calling and physical aggression such as kicking and shoving.
- There is a double impact of bullying reported in this study as children were affected by bullying that happened to them as well as observing what happened to fellow classmates.
- Naturally, students were bothered by harassment that happened to them but they were even more concerned about and felt sorrier for classmates who were harassed, particularly those who were verbally rather than physically harassed.
- This peer victimization was found to be related to negative attitudes toward school, lack of engagement in classes, and fewer positive experiences within the school.
- Students who were harassed reported increased levels of humiliation and anger and students who observed others being harassed reported increased anxiety and disliked school more.

(Source: Nishina, A. and Juvonen, J. *Child Development*, March/April 2005).

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Teen Trends in Drug Use: Prescription Drugs as Self-Medication

At one time the profile of teens or young adults who abused drugs brought to mind a picture of a school drop-out using cocaine or heroin coupled with a number of other antisocial behaviors. Today the world of drug use among these age groups is actually quite different. Surveys conducted by the University of Michigan researchers and others suggest a new world view of drug use. Some of the elements underlying this change include:

- The abuse of prescription drugs by teens and young adults is *increasing* while the use and abuse of illegal substances such as cocaine or heroin is *decreasing*
- Approximately 6.7 individuals between the ages of 12 and 25 used a prescription drug for non-medical purposes in the past year
- Among illegal drug use, only marijuana reported a higher user group number at 12.8 million

Additional findings of interest as reported by the Substance Abuse Research Center at the University of Michigan were of interest as well. The interim director reported that

- College students attending institutions with higher academic standards reported higher rates of misusing prescription drugs than students enrolled in more “noncompetitive” schools
- Students are found more likely to abuse prescription drugs if they are white, living in a fraternity or sorority house, and carrying a less than “B” grade point average
- Females who abused prescription drugs usually received them from family members, such as parents, while the males using this type of drugs generally received them from friends

Another study conducted by the Institute for Research and Gender at the University of Michigan surveyed over one thousand students in greater Detroit public schools and found that

- Almost half the students surveyed had legal prescriptions for Ritalin and other medications
- 25% of those students surveyed with legitimate access to such medications were asked by friends for some of their medicine
- One in five indicated they had sold or traded at least one pill.
- Among students using the medications without a legitimate prescription, 79% of respondents indicated they took the drugs to relieve pain rather than to get high

An additional study conducted at the University of New Mexico interviewed 50+ college students who had indicated misusing prescription drugs in the past year. Among the information gathered in this study found:

- The students identified 58 different types of drugs they had misused
- The most “popular” misused drugs were Vicodin with 65% using it without a prescription followed by Percocet, Valium, Xanax, and Oxycontin
- Some students reported using the drugs because they were relaxing or a socially cheaper alternative than alcohol
- One out of every four students revealed they had misused Ritalin as a way to meet the academic demands of college

FYI About Popular Medications:

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- Valium and Xanax are tranquilizers
- OxyContin, Vicodin, and Percocet are pain relievers that can become addictive
- Ritalin is a mild stimulant that abusers use to suppress appetite, stay awake, and create an euphoric feeling.

(Source: Leinwand, Donna. "Prescription abusers not just after a high", *USA Today*, 5/26/05, 3A)

Shifts in the Workplace

Move to the Global Economy

While the growth and expansion of a global economy has resulted in an increase in purchasing power for some Americans at the expenses of decreased purchasing power for others, the full extent of the global economy has yet to be revealed. Many economists believe that the change to a global economy will result in two types of work opportunities, service and value-added. The service sector of the economy which includes a range of employment including wait staff at restaurants, child supervisors at day care sites, home health care workers, and physicians will ensure a surge in employment for those services that require site contact. The other half of the economy is projected to more closely previously lucrative professions such as attorneys, accountants, and engineers.

However, as people such as Daniel Pink begin to identify an economy that is moving from an information age to a conceptual age, it becomes apparent that these professions will need to reinvent or recreate themselves. The statistics Pink cites in his book, *A Whole New Mind*, include projections to reinforce this shift including the following:

- One out of four existing information technologies will be outsourced to individuals and companies outside of the United States by 2010 (Paul Taylor, "Outsourcing of IT Jobs Predicted to Continue," *Financial Times* (March 17, 2004).*
- A minimum of 3.3 million white-collar jobs along with \$136 billion in wages will move from the United States to low cost countries such as India, China, and Russia by 2015. (John C. McCarthy, with Amy Dash, Heather Liddell, Christine Ferrusi Ross, and Bruce D. Temkin, "3.3 Million U.S. Service Jobs to Go Offshore." *Forrester Research Brief* (November 1, 2002).*

as cited in Daniel H. Pink. *A Whole New Mind*. New York: Riverhead Press. 2005.

Search for Life Balance

Money has long been considered the number one motivation for most workers. The emphasis upon money eventually expanded to include benefits, i.e. health insurance, life insurance, etc. which ultimately led to even more alternative benefits such as child care, elder services counseling, etc.

That wages and benefits approach worked very well until more recently when workers have been asked to cover a partial share of the increasing costs associated with these benefits and in some cases, such as the airlines, asked to take wage and retirement benefit cuts as well.

What then lies ahead for "compensation" options for employers and employees? There is evidence to support that people are looking for a different type of compensation and that new benefit is "balance"; the type of balance that puts "life" first. Attitude surveys related to preferences for life balance and quality are beginning to increase. One such survey of over 2,500 workers conducted last year by Yankelovich Monitor found that:

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- Nearly half of those surveyed felt they were devoting too much energy to work and too little to the “other things in life that really matter”
- 28% indicated they would take a pay cut to get more time off.

Herman Trend Alert, the source of this information, suggest that this shift in workplace values and attitudes is growing and that more people are basing work and life decisions on both personal and organizational values. Similar information is featured in one of the firm’s more recent books entitled, *Lean and Meaningful*.

Lack of Time and Its Threat to Well-being

Many people complain about not having enough time and cite the activities and responsibilities that get shortchanged because of this time. There appears to be ever-growing interest in addressing this issue outside of the mere concerns of individuals. In October of 2003, the first “Take Back Your Time Day” was held on the 24th in over 200 communities in the United States and Canada. The second “Take Back Your Time Day” in 2004 found a number of labor unions, churches, and family organizations lending their support to this initiative.

The third “Take Back Your Time Day” is once again scheduled for October 24 this year.

“Take Back Your Time Day” is a project of the Center for Religion, Ethics, and Social Policy (CRESP) at Cornell University and is an initiative of the Simplicity Forum, a leadership alliance for the Simplicity Movement - Promoting and Honoring Simple, Just, and Sustainable Way of Life for All.

This is NOT an anti-work group, but rather an initiative based upon the Earth Day model. You may recall that Earth Day raised (and continues to raise) awareness about issues hoping to influence individual behavior and public policy.

Our current working patterns and practices in the 21st century continually consume more of people’s waking hours thus eroding quality of life for the worker, his or her health, family, and community.

State of Today’s Working Patterns

- Americans are working longer hours now than we did in the 1950s
- Current working conditions have us toiling longer than medieval peasants did
- Americans actually work longer hours than the employees in the other industrial countries
- Americans, on average, work nearly nine full weeks (350 hours) LONGER per year than most Western Europeans do.
- Most working Americans average slightly over two weeks of vacation time annually
- Some American workers get no paid vacation at all; 37% of working women making under \$40,000 do not receive a paid vacation
- Europeans average five to six weeks of vacation each year
- In many situations, overtime is becoming mandatory and is at near record levels, in spite of a recession.

So What Difference Does It Make?

America has long been regarded as the center of free enterprise and fulfillment of the American dream. There are Americans in all walks of life who feel as if they are on a treadmill running as fast as they can and getting nowhere. We have become a nation of overworked, overscheduled, overstressed, and overwhelmed people.

But what difference does that make? PLENTY! We are paying a high price as individuals, communities and society for this work pace. For instance...time stress can...

- ...lead to fatigue, accidents and injuries
- ...reduce time for physical activity
- ...support our consumption of high-fat, high sugar fast foods
- ...contribute to job stress and burnout costing the economy of the United States over \$300 billion each year
- ...result in less time (and more guilt) with less hours to care for children and older parents
- ...reduce sense of community because we have less time to get to know and hang out with the neighbors
- ...mean fewer hours for volunteering in our community
- ...leave us with less time to be active, knowledgeable, and involved with our community and the decision-making power of voters
- ...reduce employment levels because fewer people work longer hours eliminating the need for additional full-time positions
- ...leaves little of no time for individuals self-development or spiritual growth
- ...in its own way contribute to further destruction of the environment as lack of time leads to use of convenient, throwaway products, and reduces recycling.

Legal and Political Trends

Government Spending

There will continue to be even greater competition for government spending particularly as costly programs related to lifestyle behaviors will continue to soar. For instance,

- Local, state, and federal governments spent a record \$167 billion on justice services in 2001; \$254 per capita for police protection, \$130 per capita for judicial and legal services, and \$200 per capita for correctional services (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004)
- The federal, state, and local corrections population grew by 130,700 or nearly 2% between 2002 and 2003 to reach an all time high; approximately 3.2% or one of every 32 adults are incarcerated, on probation, or parole in 2003 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004)
- Health care in the United States costs approximately \$75 billion and \$40 billion of that amount comes from government coffers.

Voting Patterns and Preferences

- Societal challenges must be positioned in such a way as to reflect outcomes that are priorities and desirable for all segments of society to ameliorate the ongoing polarization of voters and legislators
- Low levels of interest and participation in the public policy arena continues; 17% of mayoral races in California are unopposed (*USA Today*)
- Voters in states and communities across the country once again demonstrated their interest and strong priority for open space. In this past November election, voters in 121 communities in 24 states passed ballot measures to create \$3.25 billion in new public funding to protect land as parks and open space. That's a continuing trend since 1996, 1,065 out of 1,376 conservation ballot measures have passed in 43 states, raising over \$27 billion in funding for land conservation—a passage rate of 77 percent. (Trust for Public Lands)

People's Preferences for Places and Spaces

Moving Beyond Urban and Suburban Areas

Communities with populations less than 50,000 experienced 18% growth in this last decade while urban and suburban areas did not increase at such a high rate. As career opportunities and cultural assets are now available beyond the urban boundaries, people are moving out to seek an affordable, less stressful way of life.

(*American Demographics*, July/August 2004; *Vibrant Cities*)

One of the few concepts receiving attention across the United States is the challenge of rekindling America's cities. The growth and age of suburbs finds that even ex-urban areas of the country are in need of such updating. The Urban Land Institute in its publication, *Creating a Vibrant City Center: Urban Design and Regeneration Principles* by Paumier has the following to say about the future of cities:

*The image of a great city stems largely from the
quality of its public realm – its streets, boulevards,
parks, squares, plazas, and waterfronts.*

Maintaining that it is the quality of the overall public environment that makes a city livable and memorable, the author identifies the following 7 principles for community revitalization:

1. diversity of use giving people a reason to visit and be present throughout the day and evening
2. encourage compactness so that a critical mass of activity promotes pedestrian usage
3. intensity of development to use available land while maintaining a human scale
4. balance of activities so there are not too many offices leaving empty streets in the evening
5. accessibility with opportunities for convenient parking along with pedestrians as a priority
6. functional linkages with walking access for people between activity centers
7. positive identity portrays an image that the community is an exciting, safe, and livable place to be

Related to Public Health Issues: Urban Sprawl

There is rising evidence and voice being given to the role that urban development and planning plays a role in the growing obesity problem in this country. The underlying issue is that a car is required for almost all aspects of life. In this book that is becoming a popular read among urban planners, park and recreation professionals, and the public health field, *Urban Sprawl and Public Health: Designing, Planning, and Building for Healthy Communities*, the authors cite how development and sprawl relate to lack of spaces for physical activity, air pollution due to auto emissions, stress among those who must drive a great deal, and the disenfranchised individuals who can't drive or afford a car.

One particularly interesting statistic from the book related to the pace of development, in this case, development refers to the replacement of farms and forests with buildings, roads, concrete, etc.). According to the authors, in

the last 15 years, the United States has developed 25% of all the land developed in the previous 224 years of the republic.

(Source: *Urban Sprawl and Public Health: Designing, Planning, and Building for Healthy Communities* by Frumkin, Frank, and Jackson. 2004)

Preferred Community Choices: People Want to Walk

The National Association of Realtors and Smart Growth America funded a study to identify those factors people were looking for in a community. Some of the results included:

- 79% of those surveyed indicated a commute of 45 minutes or less was their top priority
- Easy highway access was important to 75% of respondents
- BUT - 72% wanted sidewalks and other places to walk
- 60% of respondents would select a community with a shorter commute, sidewalks, and amenities within walking distance over a community with larger lots but limited options for walking and long commutes
- Amenities people would prefer to see in their neighborhoods: public transportation within walking distance, 46%; places to bike, 46%; shops or restaurants within walking distance, 42%; and places to walk or exercise, 40%.

Source: "2004 American Community Survey" National Association of Realtors www.realtors.org and Smart Growth America, www.smartgrowthamerica.org

Urban Resurgence Turns Suburban

The good news in the '90s for many of America's larger cities was an increase in population. The revival of the cities was welcomed as the influx of immigrants and Americans seeking urban-like amenities seemingly led to a rebirth of urban life. That welcome rebirth may have been premature. The good news for cities in the 2000 Census may be over as the latest Census estimates indicate that many cities are declining in population once again. People are moving back to the suburbs and "smaller cities" once considered suburbs are beginning to grow at rapid rates.

Specific data included in this report:

- 68 of the 251 cities in the United States with populations of 100,000 and over lost population between 2000 and 2004; the comparable loss in the '90s was 36.
 - Biggest declines were registered in the Midwest
 - Two California cities, San Francisco and Oakland were among the cities with population losses; cost of living and the reversals in the high tech economy are suggested as possible reasons for the decline
 - San Jose outdistanced Detroit and became the nation's tenth largest city

Location of Current Growth:

- The Sun Belt is home to the 10 fastest-growing cities (100,000 or more) from July 2003 to July 2004
- 4 of these fastest growing cities are in California, 3 in Florida, 2 in Arizona and 1 in Nevada; 19 of the top 25 such cities are in those four states
- Largest increases between 2000 and 2004 in California include: Roseville at 29.6%,

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Rancho Cucamonga at 24.7% and Irvine with a 24.6% increase

- Fastest one year growth among California cities of this size are Elk Grove with an increase of 12%; Moreno Valley at 5.7%; Rancho Cucamonga at 5%, and Roseville at 4.9

Factors related to possible moves from cities to suburbs include:

- high housing costs in big cities
- safety considerations after 9/11
- job losses in dot.com cities such as Boston and San Francisco
- availability of service jobs in the suburbs attract immigrants

Mixed Impacts:

Population growth is but one measure of a city's success. For instance, Washington, DC has lost population over the last 2 decades but experienced a strong housing market which keeps the city strong and viable. Demographers suggest that those cities whose populations might not be growing, but are attracting singles, empty nest couples, and gays the so-called "creative class" experience growth in tax revenues.

(Sources: Washington Post and USA Today, June 30, 2005)

Leisure Patterns and Preferences

Americans spend their time and money on a variety of pursuits and products. While these are just a sample of such data presented here, consider how this information influences the future of parks and recreation.

- Today's teenagers spend 16.7 hours a week online not including email and 13.6 hours in front of the TV.
- The public now spends \$70 billion a year on gambling; nearly 3 times the amount spent on movie tickets, concerts, sporting events, and theater performances combined. Internet gambling is expected to reach \$6 billion in 2004.
- The average American household spends \$215 per year on pets and that figure includes all households not just those with pets in the home; the biggest spenders on pets are the 45-64 year olds who spend 30-34% more than average (New Strategists Publications)
- Nearly six in ten wealthier American consumers receive the greatest satisfaction from experiences, i.e. travel, sporting events, arts and culture, fine dining, and entertainment than purchasing products (American Express Platinum Luxury Survey)
- Eight of the 15 most popular sports among older Americans (55+) are fitness oriented and the other six are outdoor activities (Superstudy of Sports Participation 2004)
- U.S. consumers spent \$367 billion on entertainment and media in 2003. The winning categories of expenditures in 2004 include sports up 9.2%; internet access spending up 10.3%; filmed entertainment up 7.3%; TV networks up 9.6% and videogames up 7.2%. What do these behavior preferences have in common? (Global Entertainment and Media Outlook 2004-2008)
- Sixty-three percent of all travelers shop while they travel; more than half of those surveyed indicated that shopping was the primary or secondary purpose of their trips (Travel Industry Association of America)

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- One half of Americans (49%) tried to lose at least 5 pounds while another 16% tried to retain current weight; only 20% of those individuals termed their efforts successful or extremely successful (IHRSA/ ASD Obesity-Weight Control Report)
- The majority of health club members in the United States are better educated and wealthier than the average American who does not have these types of memberships
- 85% of women surveyed indicated that stress is a serious issue for them (Crabtree & Evelyn study cited in *Marketing to Women*)
- Expenditures on spa treatments reached 11.1 million in 2003 (*USA Today*)

Extreme Sports

Participation in extreme sports is currently out scoring tackle football and baseball combined when participation patterns in the United States are measured. Naturally use of the "extreme" is attributed to the land of "everything alternative and forward moving" known as California. The term was subsequently changed to "X" Games which seemed appropriate since Gen X was the group most involved in such pursuits.

Extreme now translates into extreme interest on the part of marketers everywhere. ESPN indicates that the X Games are the most watched sporting event by males ages 12 to 34, a lucrative but hard to reach target market. The economic windfall for cities hosting the X Games has increased from \$5 million in 1996 to \$30 million in 1998; San Diego benefited \$14 million directly and an additional \$18 million indirect. (Source: Simmons, Mark. X Games: Extreme Marketing (<http://askmen.com/sports/business>).

According to the Sports Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA) the most recent *Superstudy® of Sports Participation*, conducted by American Sports Data which monitors over 100 sports and fitness activities, extreme activities are not that extreme anymore. For instance...

....extreme sports are now year-round activities with the popularity of snowboarding and the construction of indoor climbing walls

...Inline skaters outnumber baseball players (9.7 million) and tackle football players (5.4 million) combined with participation levels of 17.3 million

...overall participation in paintball has increased by more than 60% in the past 6 years since 1998

...trail Running has experienced rapid growth in that same 6 year time period with overall participation growing by nearly 25%.

The top 10 most popular extreme sports according to *Superstudy® of Sports Participation* based upon participation at least once over the past year for Americans age 6 and over include (in order of popularity): inline skating, skateboarding, paintball, artificial wall climbing, snowboarding, trail running, mountain biking, BMX bicycling, and rock/mountain climbing.

(Source: SGMA International, owner of The Super Show®, the Sports Research Partnership and *Sports Edge magazine*, is the global business trade association of manufacturers, retailers and marketers in the sports products industry)

Non-Obesity Health Issues

One Out of Four with Nobody!

The safety net of social relationships and close friendships appears to be shrinking in the United States according to a recent study reported in the *American Sociological Review*. Other findings in this report included:

- Americans have one-third fewer close friends than they did 20 years ago.
- The 3 close friends that Americans had in 1985 is now reduced to two close friends
- What's even more serious 25% of Americans reported having no close confidants while they only 10% reported having no close friends in 1985
- Fewer contacts come from clubs and neighbors
- More people now depend upon family to serve as close confidants with that percentage rising from 57% to 80%.

There is a great deal of concern because social change such this does not usually happen in such a relatively short period of time. Sociologists are concerned due to other research findings that links social isolation and loneliness to mental and physical illnesses.

Underlying Factors

There are a number of factors that may be contributing to this new sense of social isolation including:

- Lifestyle patterns in the suburbs
- People spending more time working
- More entertainment tools in the home
- More tune out options such as iPods and computers

(Source: Kornblum, Janet. "Study: 25% of Americans Have No One to Confide In" USA Today, June 2006)

Stress Management

A recent survey released through the American Psychological Association has some interesting facts regarding Americans and how they deal with stress. Of the American adults surveyed, 47% were worried about their levels of stress, but only 55% were concerned about doing anything to manage that stress.

Stress appeared to have different patterns between the genders. Women who were stressed reported being more likely to be lacking in energy, wanting to cry, and feeling nervous while men reported having trouble sleeping and being angry or irritable.

Approximately 25% of Americans deal with their stress by eating and women who were stressed were three times more likely to use food as a coping mechanism. People who reported stress were also more likely to smoke and less likely to exercise.

There is growing concern that the increasing levels of stress in society result in people turning to unhealthy, short term solutions that can ultimately lead to serious health issues in the future.

(Schuler, Kate. "Only Half of Worried Americans Try to Manage Their Stress", USA Today, February 23, 2006, p. 13B)

Antipsychotic Prescriptions Increase Among Children and Adolescents

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of antipsychotic medication prescriptions for children and adolescents increased six-fold; 201,000 prescriptions in 1993 to 1.2 million by 2002. This study conducted by the National Institute for Mental Health and Columbia University was recently reported in the *Archives of General Psychiatry*.

Other findings in this study included:

- the prescription rate for antipsychotic medications was significantly higher for white, non-Hispanic male youth than for female youth and youth of other racial and ethnic groups
- the antipsychotic medications were prescribed most frequently for disruptive behavior disorders, followed by mood disorders and developmental disorders.
- 92 percent of the prescriptions were for the newer antipsychotic medications; while these drugs are approved for adults, there is insufficient data for efficacy and safety among youth and teens.

(Olfson M, Blanco C, Liu L, Moreno C, Laje G. *National Trends in the Outpatient Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Antipsychotic Drugs*. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 63:679-685. June 2006.)

Changing Patterns and Preferences

- Interracial families are becoming more common as currently over one in five Americans (22%) have relatives married to someone of a different race. There is no correlation between income or education and having a family member in a interracial marriage. Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be among this 22% of Americans. (Pew Research Center cited in Research Alert, April 7, 2006)
- Approximately 35% of students enrolled in bachelor's degree programs graduate from college within the traditional 4 years and less than 6 in 10 have completed a degree after six years of study (National Center for Educational Statistics cited in Research Alert, April 7, 2006)
- Coffeehouses really percolate as spending by Americans in 2005 amounted to \$8.3 billion, a 200% increase over 2 years. According to Mintel International Group, there is one coffeehouse for every 13,809 Americans, a 70% increase since 2000 (*Research Alert*, April 7, 2006)
- The better off you are economically, the more likely shopping becomes a form of recreation for you. According to Unity Marketing, nearly 80% of females and almost 60% of male adults with household incomes over \$50,000 can be designated as "recreational shoppers" (*Research Alert*, April 7, 2006)
- Gardening grows and grows with an estimated 91 million households involved with some type of "do it yourself" indoor or outdoor lawn and garden activity. That's 83% of all households in this country. According to the National Gardening Association, this sets a new record high. (*Research Alert*, April 21, 2006)

Mountain View Recreation Plan

- The work ethic is alive and well in the United States as American workers use only 65% of their available vacation days representing about 739 million unused vacation days (Leisure Trends Group as cited in *Research Alert*, April 21, 2006)
- Nine out of every 10 Americans indicates they are concerned about the environment. 85% are worried about pollution of water; 82% about air pollution; and 79% about using up our country's natural resources (*Research Alert*, April 21, 2006)
- According to Medco Health Solutions, a pharmaceutical benefits management company, the number of adults ages 20 – 44 using prescription drugs to treat ADHD has increased 139% since 2000. Use among other age groups as follows: ages 45-64 years, 79%; children 9 and under, 65%; 10 – 19 year olds, 55%; and adults 65 years of age and older, 18%. (Source: *Research Alert*, April 21, 2006)

Appendix H—Existing Recreation Programs and Services Inventory

RECREATION PROGRAM INVENTORY WINTER 04/05 - SPRING 05 - SUMMER 05 - FALL 05

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
ADULT SPORTS								
BASKETBALL, Mens D	18Y & up	Tu	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18 W	\$606	60	1/7
BASKETBALL, Mens D	18Y & up	W	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18 W	\$606	60	1/7
VOLLEYBALL, COED	18Y & up	Th	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18 W	\$363	60	1/7
SOFTBALL, CO-ED	18Y & up	Tu or F	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9 F	\$273	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, CO-ED	18Y & up	Tu	6:30P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17 Sp	\$546	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C,C1	18Y & up	W	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9 F	\$303	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C3,D	18Y & up	Th	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9 F	\$303	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C1	18Y & up	W	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17 Sp	\$606	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C3	18Y & up	Th	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17 Sp	\$606	84	1/7
FLAG FOOTBALL	18Y & up	M	6:30P - 9:30P	Crittenden Field	10 Sp,F	\$400	42	1/7
OPEN GYM	18Y & up	Sun	5:00P - 7:00P	Mountain View Sports Pav.	48 W,Sp, Su, F	\$2	720	na
AQUATICS								
						C.\$1.25 A.\$2.75 Fam.\$5.50 Pass.\$36- \$66		
RECREATION SWIM	All	Everyday	12:00P - 4:30P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	12 S	\$66	2240	na
WATER POLO.	11 to 14Y	M-F	9:15A -10:15A	Rengstorff Pool	2 S	\$60	5	5/15
AQUA-CISE	18Y & up	M,W,F	12:00P -12:55P	Eagle Pool	4 W,Sp, Su, F	\$36	216	10/25
AQUA-CISE	18Y & up	M,W,F	6:00P - 6:55P	Rengstorff Pool	4 Su	\$36	44	10/25
AQUATIC FITNESS	18Y & up	M,W,F	8:00A - 8:55A	Eagle Pool	4 W,Sp, Su, F	\$33	341	10/30
DEEP WATER EXERCISE	18Y & up	Tu & Th	8:00A - 8:55A	Rengstorff Pool	4 W,Sp, Su, F	\$22	238	10/30
WATER SAFETY INSTRUCTOR	16Y & up	3 days	5:00P -9:00P	Rengstorff Pool	1 Su, Sp	\$155	18	5/20
AIDE/JR LIFEGUARD	13 to 17Y	3 days	5:00P -9:00P	Rengstorff Pool	1 S	\$65	8	5/20
LIFEGUARD TRAINING	15Y & up	3 days	6:00P -9:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	1 Su, Sp	\$155	17	5/20
			M-F:11:15A-1:00P & 6:30P - 8:30P S&S:9:00A - 11:45A					
LAP SWIM	18Y & up	7 days		Eagle Pool	50 W,Sp, Su, F		36000	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
LAP SWIM	18Y & up	M-F	10:30A - 1:00P	Rengstorff Pool	10	Su	Day:\$2.50 Pass:\$46	6000	na
MASTERS CLUB	18Y & up	M-Sat	5:30A - 7:30A	Eagle Pool	50	W,Sp, Su, F		3600	na
LA/MV SWIM CLUB	5 to 18Y	M-F	3:30 -5:30 P	Eagle Pool		W,Sp, Su, F			na
FAMILY FUN NIGHTS	All	Sat	5:00P - 7:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	2	Su	\$3	400	na
LEVELS 1 THROUGH 6	5 to 16Y	M-F	9:15A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S	\$3.50/1/2hr	1,635	5/8 or 5/16
		Sat	10:00A -11:45A						
PARENT/TOT I and II	1 to 5Y	M-F	9:15A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S		218	5/8
		Sat	10:00A -11:45A						
WATER READINESS	42m TO 18Y	M-F	9:15A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S		161	4/10
DIVING	10+Y	Sat	10:00A-11:45A						
PRECOMPETITIVE	5 to 16Y	M-F	10:00A-11:45A	Eagle Pool	varies	S	\$60	34	5/5
ADULT/TEEN SWIM LESSONS	15 to 99Y	M-F	9:00A-10:00A	Eagle Pool	varies	S	\$60	56	5/16
		Tu,Th	3:40P - 4:40P	Rengstorff Pool	varies	S, 4 sess	\$27	50	5/16
COMMUNITY GARDENS									
SENIOR GARDEN									
WILLOWGATE GARDEN									
DEER HOLLOW FARM									
WILDERNESS CAMP	1 to 9 G	M-F	8:30A - 3:40P	Deer Hollow Farm	1	Su, 7 sess	\$106-197	395	40/60
SCHOOL YEAR CLASSES	K to 6G	M-F	9:00A - 2:00P	Deer Hollow Farm	1 day	W,Sp, F		3,831	na
VOLUNTEER DOCENTS	18Y & up	varies	varies	Deer Hollow Farm		F	Free	60	na
ELEMENTARY									
CHEERLEADING AND HIP HOP	5 to 9Y	Tu	4:30P - 5:30P 6:30P - 7:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	26	8/14
COMBO I (BALLET/TAP/JAZZ)	6 to 12Y	Tu or Sat	11:30A -12:30P 5:30P - 6:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	9	8/12
COMBO II	5 to 7Y	Mon	4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	12	8/12
JAZZ DANCE (Beginning)	7 to 18Y	Mon	4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	23	8/12
KIDS HIP HOP & JAZZ	5 to 7Y	W	3:45P - 4:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	19	8/12
STREET DANCE	8 to 14Y	M or Th	5:30P - 6:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	43	8/12
DANCEKIDS - CHEERLEADING	5 to 7Y	Fri	12:30P - 1:15P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$65	9	10/15

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
			12:00P - 1:00P						
BALLET I	6 to 10Y	Tu, W or Sat	4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	66	8/12
BALLET II	8 to 12Y	W	5:00P - 6:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	16	8/12
TAP DANCE (Beginning)	7 to 18Y	M or Tu	4:30P - 5:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	34	8/12
ALL STARS AFTER SCHOOL	1 to 5G	M-F	2:30P - 6:00P	5 School Sites	32	W,F,Sp	Free	175	12/24
MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL									
HIP HOP & JAZZ	13 to 17Y	W	5:15P - 6:00P	Community Center	8	F	\$117	6	8/12
SKI & SNOW BOARD TRIP	12 to 18Y	Sat	4:00A - 9:30P	Community Center	1 day	W	\$99	5	5/24
DRIVER EDUCATION	14 to 18Y	M,Tu,W,Th	8:30A - 4:00P	Teen Center	1	Su, F	\$80	46	12/40
YOGA FOR TEENS (All)	12 to 17Y	Tu	4:00P - 5:15P	Community Center	8	Su,F	\$45	11	12/36
MIDDLE SCHOOL DANCE	6 to 8 G	Fri	7:00P - 10:00P	Community Center	1	Sp	\$5	196	50/400
TWEENTIME AFTER SCHOOL	6 to 8G	M-F	2:30P - 6:00P	2 School Sites	32	W,F,Sp	Free	400	na
LEADERS IN TRAINING	13 to 15Y	M-F	9:00A - 4:00P	4 Camp Locations	2	Su	Free	15	na
OPEN GYM	6 to 12G	Sat	6:30P - 9:30P	Whisman Sports Center	48	W, Sp,Su,F	Free	300	na
TEEN CENTER	6 to 8G	F & Sat	6:30P -9:30P	Teen Center	48	W, Sp,Su,F	Free	100	na
YOUTH ADVISORY GROUP	6 to 12G	Varies	Varies	Varies		W,Sp,F	Free	25	na
MAYOR'S YOUTH CONFERENCE	6 to 12G	Varies	8:30A - 2:00P	Civic Center	1 day	F	Free	200	na
BABYSITTER TRAINING	11 to 18Y	W	4:00P - 6:00P	Teen Center	3	Sp, F	\$73	12	8/12
CARTOONING (Beginning)	10 to 14Y	Th	4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	S	\$40	16	10/16
COOKING FOR KIDS (All)	8 to 14Y	Sat	10:00A -11:30A	Community Center	4	W,Sp,Su,F	\$45	24	8/12
MUNCHKIN PLAYERS	5 to 7Y	W	4:00P - 4:45P	PYT or Theuerkauf School	6	W,Su	\$70	15	1/4
ICE SKATING (Beginning)	3 to 12Y	M	5:30P - 6:00P	Ice Oasis	7	W, F	\$116	35	2/15
PINT-SIZE PLAYERS	8 to 10Y	W	3:30P - 5:00P	Peninsula Youth Theatre	10	W	\$175	12	1/3

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
PRESCHOOL								
PLAYSCHOOL	4 to 5Y	M,W,F	9:15A -11:45A	Community Center	W, Sp, F	\$190	125	18/25
TOT TIME	3 to 4Y	Tu,Th	9:15A -11:45A	Community Center	W, Sp, F	\$140	125	18/25
PRE-BALLET	42 to 66M	M, Tu or W	10:45A -11:30A 3:15P - 4:00P 6:00P - 6:45P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$126	119	8/12
COMBO I (BALLET/TAP/JAZZ)	42 to 66M	M, Tu or Sat	10:30A -11:30A 12:00P - 1:00P 5:00P - 6:00P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$141	135	8/12
BALLET & TAP	42 to 66M	W	3:00P - 3:45P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$126	55	8/12
MOMMY & ME- CREATIVE	18 to 30M	Tu	10:15A -10:45A	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$111	44	8/12
TINY TOTS- BALLET/CREATIVE	30 to 42M	Tu or Sat	10:00A -10:30A 11:30A -12:00P 4:00P - 4:30P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$111	12	8/12
DANCEKIDS-BOUNCIN' BABIES	10 to 18M	W	9:30A -10:15A	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$65	63	10/20
DANCEKIDS-DANCIN' BOOGIE	19 to 30M	W or F	10:30A -11:15A	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$65	86	10/20
DANCEKIDS-TERRIFIC TOTS	30 to 42M	W or F	11:30A -12:15P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$65	40	10/20
DANCEKIDS - CREATIVE	3 to 5Y	W	12:30P - 1:15P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$65	31	10/15
DANCEKIDS - TWINKLE TOES	3 to 66M	W	1:30P - 2:15P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$65	29	10/15
JAMMIE JIGGLE	18 to 3Y	W	7:00P - 7:45P	Community Center	8 W, Sp,Su,F	\$14	21	8/12
BIG HANDS/LITTLE HANDS	2 to 3Y	Sat	9:30A - 10:30 A	Community Center	1 W, Sp,Su,F	\$14	28	8/12
STORY STRETCHERS	42 to 5Y	Tu	4:00P - 4:45P	Theuerkauf School	6 W,Su	\$70	15	1/4
SEASONAL ACTIVITIES								
PYT VACATION CAMP	8 to 14Y	M-F	8:30A - 3:30P	Peninsula Youth Theatre	2 W, SP	\$225	12	1/10
CLUB REC - HOLIDAY STYLE	6 to 10Y	M,Tu,W,Th	8:30A - 4:30P	Community Center	1 W	\$64	45	12/24
RUDOLPH'S RESTAURANT	3 to 10Y	Tu or W	11:30A - 1:30P	Community Center	1 W	\$10	47	8/12
GINGERBREAD FACTORY	6 to 10Y	Tu or Wed	1:30P - 3:30P	Community Center	1 W	\$10	37	8/12
HOLIDAY FUN.	3 to 5Y	W	9:30A -11:30A 1:30P - 3:30P	Community Center	1 W	\$10	15	8/12
POLAR BEAR PICTURE	3 to 5Y	Tu	9:30A -11:30A 1:30P - 3:30P	Community Center	1 W	\$10	24	8/12
SATURDAY W/ SANTA	2 to 99Y	Sat	9:30A -10:30A 11:00A - 12:00P	Adobe Building	1 W	\$5-\$15	126	20/60
SANTAS VISITS	1 to 99Y	Tu or Wed	6:00P - 9:00P	Community Center	1 W	\$15	24	1/12
BE MY VALENTINE	3 to 5Y	Sat	9:30A -10:30A	Community Center	1 W	\$10	12	8/12
VALENTINE GIFTS FROM THE	7 to 11Y	Sat	10:00A -12:00P	Community Center	1 W	\$10	12	8/12

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
TURKEY TOT-TIME	3 to 5Y	Sat	9:30A -11:30A	Community Center	1	F	\$14	8	8/12
HALLOWEEN CREATIONS	7 to 11Y	Sat	10:00A - 12:00P	Community Center	1	F	\$15	3	8/12
SPRING VACATION CAMP	6 to 10Y	M,Tu,W,Thu	8:30A - 4:30P	Community Center	1	Sp	\$64	24	20/24
LETTERS FROM SANTA	5 TO 9 y	na	na	na	1	W	na	avg. 30	na
SENIOR ACTIVITIES									
SENIOR CENTER DROP-IN	55Y & up	M-F	8:30A - 5:00P	Senior Center	52	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	300/day	na
SENIOR Brown Bag	55 & up	T	8:00A -10:00A	Senior Center	52	T	Free	14664	na
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	varies	M-F	8:30A - 5:00P	Senior Center	52	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	1,100	na
NUTRITION PROGRAM	60Y & up	M - F	10:30A - 1:00P	Senior Center	52	W,Sp,Su,F	\$2	24,485	na
								class avg.	
Yoga	55 & up	M & Th	8:45A - 10:00 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	35	na
ESL (beg)	55 & up	M, TH & F	8:45A - 10:15 A	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
ESL Intermediate	55 & up	M, TH & F	8:45A - 10:15 A	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Creative Stitchery	55 & up	M	9:00 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
T'ai Chi 1	55 & up	M	10:15 - 12 noon	Senior Center	8, 2 ses	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	18	na
Flow Hatha Youg	55 & up	M	10:30 A - 11:45 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	17	na
ESL Beginning High	55 & up	M, TH & F	10:30 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	27	na
ESL Advanced Low	55 & up	M, TH & F	10:30 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	19	na
General Conditioning	55 & up	M & Th	1:00 P - 2:20 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	35	na
Woodcarving	55 & up	M	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
Quilt Making	55 & up	M	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	22	na
Hike for Health	55 & up	T	8:30 A - 1:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Yoga for Better Balance	55 & up	T	8:45 A - 9:45 A	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
Drawing for Watercolor	55 & up	T	9:00 A - 12:00 noon	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na
Surfing the Internet	55 & up	T	9:00 A - 11:30 A	Senior Center	4	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	13	na
Yoga for Better Balance	55 & up	T	10:15 A - 11:15 A	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
Arthritis Exercise	55 & up	T	11:30 A - 12:50P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	27	na
Spanish - Intermediate	55 & up	T	12:30 P - 2:30 P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Kareoke	55 & up	T	12:30P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	30	na
Low Impact Aerobics	55 & up	T & TH	1:00P - 2:20 P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Oils and Acrylics	55 & up	W	9:00A - 12:00P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	32	na
Ceramics Small Clay Sculpture	55 & up	W	9:30A -12:30P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na
Chorus	55 & up	W	9:45 A -11:45 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	40	na
Orchestra	55 & up	W	12:00P -4:00 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	65	na
Ceramics Basic Techniques	55 & up	W	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
Knitting & Crocheting Club	55 & up	W	1:00P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	15	na
Hike for Health	55 & up	TH	8:30 A - 3:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Memoirs	55 & up	TH	12:30 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Quilt Making Beginning	55 & up	TH	1:30P -4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
Calligraphy	55 & up	F	9:00 A - 12:00P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
Line Dancing Club	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 2:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	50	na
Square Dancing Club	55 & up	F	2:15 - 3:15 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	50	na
Tax Appts	55 & up	T & W	9:00 - 4:00 P	Senior Center	12	feb - apr	Free	600 appts.	na
Home Owners/Renters Assistance	55 & up	1st & 3rd W	9:00 A - 1:30 P	Senior Center	24	year round	Free	720 appts.	na
Alzheimers Screening	55 & up	2nd W	12:30 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	60 appts.	na
Hearing Tests	55 & up	3rd W	2:00P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	36 appts.	na
Health Insurance Counseling	55 & up	2nd T/4th TH	9:30 a..m/1:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	72 appts.	na
Pediatry Screening	55 & up	3rd W	10:00 A - 3:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	24 appts.	na
Senior Adult Legal Ass. (SALA)	55 & up	3rd TH	1:30 P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	72 appts.	na
Flu Shots	55 & up	na	2.5 hours	Senior Center	1	1 day per yr	\$15	150 avg.	na
Holiday Bazaar	all	Sat	9:00 A - 3:30 P	Senior Center	1	November	Free	250 avg.	na
Holiday Reception	55 & up	W	10:00 A - 12:00 P	Senior Center	1	December	Free	100 avg.	na
Fashion Show	55 & up	TH	10:30 A - 11:30 A	Senior Center	1	Sp	Free	50 avg.	na
Summer Picnic	55 & up	T/W or TH	11:00A - 1:00 P	Rengstorff Park	1	Su	Free	80 avg.	na
Trip Program	55 & up	varies	varies	different locations		year round	varies	varies	na
Monthly Workshops	55 & up	TH	1:00 P - 2:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	varies	na
Quilting for Kids Club	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 3:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	varies	na
Friday Movie	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	30 avg.	na
Social Dances	55 & up	1 Wed/mo	3:00 P - 5:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	80 avg.	na
SPORTS & FITNESS									
AIKIDO (Beg/Continuing)	7 to 13Y	F or Sat	10:20A - 11:20A 6:00P - 7:00P	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	51	1/6
AIKIDO (Beginning Only)	7 to 13Y	Sat	9:00A - 10:00A	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	23	1/6
AIKIDO (Beg/Continuing)	14 to 99Y	Tu	7:00P - 8:00P	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	4	1/6
TOT SOCCER	42 to 4Y	Th, F or Sat	9:00A - 9:30A 10:05A - 10:35A 2:15P - 2:45P 4:50P - 5:20P 5:05P - 5:35P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	146	8/30

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
PRE-SOCCER	4 to 5Y	Th, F or Sat 9:30A - 10:05A 1:45P - 2:20P 2:45P - 3:20P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	189	8/36
MOMMY/DADDY & ME	24 to 42M	Fri or Sat 11:00A - 11:30A 11:30A - 12:00A 3:30P - 4:00P 4:00P - 4:30P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	116	8/20
SOCCER 1	5 to 6Y	Th, F or Sat 2:20P - 3:05P 3:20P - 4:05P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	187	8/45
SOCCER 2	7 to 8Y	Th, F or Sat 3:05P - 3:50P 4:05P - 4:50P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	82	8/45
SOCCER 3	9 to 12Y	F or Sat 3:05P - 4:05P 4:05P - 5:05P	Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	67	8/45
WINTER WARRIORS	5 to 12Y	Sat 9:00A - 9:45A 10:00A - 10:45A 11:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	10	W	\$68	55	12/54
TAE KWON DO	9 to 17Y	Tu,Th 6:00P - 7:00P	Whisman Sports Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$35	133	8/30
TINY TWISTERS GYM B	3M to 6Y	Tu or F 10:00A - 10:55A 2:00P - 2:55P	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	27	3/7
TINY TWISTERS GYM A	3M to 6Y	Tu or W 10:00A - 10:55A 2:00P - 2:55P	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	21	3/6
TINY TWISTERS-MOM/DAD/ME	18 to 42M	W or F 9:15A - 10:00A	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	39	3/12
T-BALL	3 to 5Y	Sat 9:30A-10:15A 10:30A-11:15A 11:30A-12:15A 12:30A-1:15A	Eagle Park	4	Sp	\$16	48	8/12
SUMMER CAMPS - GENERAL INTEREST								
BASEBALL CAMP	6 to 10Y	M-F 9:00A - 3:00P	Monta Loma School	1	S, 2 sess	\$107	52	15/50
BASKETBALL CAMP	7 to 14Y	M-F 9:00A - 3:00P	Whisman Sports Center	1	S, 2 sess	\$107	101	15/60
BUSY BEES	3 to 5Y	M-F 9:15A - 11:45A	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$50	223	20/30
CLUB REC - JUNIORS	6 to 8Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$70	319	20/40
EXTENDED CLUB REC JR	6 to 8Y	M-F 7:30A - 9:00A	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$30	109	12/24
CLUB REC - SENIORS	8 to 11Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Theuerkauf School	1	S, 8 sess	\$70	303	20/40
EXTENDED CLUB REC SR	8 to 11Y	M-F 7:30A - 9:00A	Theuerkauf School	1	S, 8 sess	\$30	97	12/24
FLAG FOOTBALL	7 to 14Y	M-F 9:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 1 sess	\$92	12	15/56
ADVENTURE SEEKERS	8 to 11Y	M-F 11:30A - 5:30P	Bubb School	1	S, 8 sess	\$60	149	12/24
SOCCER CAMP - FULL DAY	5 to 12Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 4 sess	\$135	108	10/45

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
			9:00A - 10:30A						
SOCCER CAMP-HALF-DAY	54M to 12Y	M-F	9:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 12 sess	\$70	106	10/40
MINI-HAWK	4 to 7Y	M-F	9:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 2 sess	\$92	72	15/48
MULTI-SPORT	7 to 14Y	M-F	9:00A - 3:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 1 sess	\$107	40	15/56
REC'ing CREW	11 to 14Y	M-F	12:00P - 5:00P	Whisman Sports Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$50	376	20/50
THEATRE CAMP	6 to 11Y	M-F	8:30A - 3:30P	Theuerkauf School	2	S, 8 sess	\$250	58	1/8
VOLLEYBALL CAMP	10 to 14Y	M-F	8:45A - 11:45A	Whisman Sports Center	1	S, 2 sess	\$40	48	10/32
VOYAGERS	6 to 8Y	M-F	1:00P - 4:00P	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$60	129	20/30
SPECIAL EVENTS									
ARBOR DAY	All	Sat		Pioneer Park	1	Sp	Free	450	na
COMMUNITY YARD SALE	All	Sat	8:30A - 2:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	Sp	\$14	1,000	na
HALLOWEEN FESTIVAL	All	Sat		Rengstorff Park	1	F	Free	400	na
SPRING PARADE	All	Sat	12:00P - 5:00P	Downtown/Pioneer Park	1	Sp	Free	7,500	na
SUMMER CONCERTS	All	Th	6:30P - 8:00P	Cuesta Park/Civic Plaza	6	Su	Free	10,000	na
TREE LIGHTING	All	Mon	6:30P - 9:00P	Civic Center Plaza	1	W	Free	1,500	na
TENNIS									
PEEWEE 1 - 2 WEEK	4 to 6Y	M, Tu, W	9:00A - 9:45A 10:00A - 10:45A	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$45	67	na
PEEWEE 2 - 2 WEEK	4 to 6Y	M, Tu, W	9:00A - 9:45A 10:00A - 10:45A	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$45	73	na
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	10:00A - 11:00A 11:00A - 12:00P	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	12	na
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	11:00A - 12:00P 2:00P - 3:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	42	na
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	3:00P - 4:00P 11:00A - 12:00P	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	0	na
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	11:00A - 12:00P 3:00P - 4:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	11	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	Sat	9:00A - 10:00A	Sylvan Park	4	Su	\$24	0	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, W	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	49	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	Sat	10:00A - 11:00P	Sylvan Park	4	Su	\$24	0	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	Tu, Th	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su,	\$48	11	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M, W	7:00P - 8:00P	Rengstorff Park	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	0	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	Sat	11:00A - 12:00P	Sylvan Park	4	Su	\$24	0	na
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	9:00A - 10:00A	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	14	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
			11:00A - 12:00A 2:00P - 3:00P 3:00P - 4:00P					
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	46	na
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	0	na
			10:00A - 11:00A 11:00A - 12:00P 2:00P - 3:00P					
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	9	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, W	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	45	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	T, Thu	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su,	\$48	16	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	Cuesta or Rengstorff	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	19	na
			11:00A - 12:00P 2:00P - 3:00P					
INTERMEDIATE - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	17	na
INTERMEDIATE - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	Rengstorff or Cuesta	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	0	na
TENNIS FITNESS - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	T, Thu	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Su	\$48	17	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	0	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	0	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	Cuesta/Cooper/Sylvan/Reng	4	Sp, F	\$48	6	na
			7:00P - 8:00P 8:00P - 9:00P					
ADULT DOUBLES - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	T, Th	Cuesta or Rengstorff	4	Su	\$48	18	na
AFTER-SCHOOL	8 to 15Y	M, W, F			Sp, F		64	na
TENNIS SPORTS CAMP	8 to 14Y	M, Tu, W, Th	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$196	36	na
JUNIOR TEAM LEAGUE	up to 18Y	Tu	Cuesta Tennis Center		Sp, F		38	na

RECREATION PROGRAM INVENTORY
WINTER 05/06 - SPRING 06 - SUMMER 06 - FALL 06

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
ADULT SPORTS								1446	
BASKETBALL, Mens D	18Y & up	Tu	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18	W	\$606	60	1/7
BASKETBALL, Mens D	18Y & up	W	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18	W	\$606	60	1/7
VOLLEYBALL, COED	18Y & up	Th	6:30P -10:00P	Whisman Sports Center	18	W	\$363	60	1/7
SOFTBALL, CO-ED	18Y & up	Tu or F	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9	F	\$273	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, CO-ED	18Y & up	Tu	6:30P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17	Sp	\$546	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C,C1	18Y & up	W	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9	F	\$303	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C3,D	18Y & up	Th	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	9	F	\$303	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C1	18Y & up	W	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17	Sp	\$606	84	1/7
SOFTBALL, MENS C3	18Y & up	Th	6:00P -10:00P	Callahan Field	17	Sp	\$606	84	1/7
FLAG FOOTBALL	18Y & up	M	6:30P - 9:30P	Crittenden Field	10	Sp,F	\$400	42	1/7
OPEN GYM	18Y & up	Sun	5:00P - 7:00P	Mountain View Sports Pav.	48	W,Sp, Su, F	\$2	720	na
AQUATICS								51996	
							C:\$1.25 A:\$2.75 Fam:\$5.50 Pass:\$36- \$66		
RECREATION SWIM	All	Everyday	12:00P - 4:30P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	12	S		2240	na
AQUA-CISE	18Y & up	M,W,F	12:00P -12:55P	Eagle Pool	4	W,Sp, Su, F	\$36	159	10/25
AQUA-CISE	18Y & up	M,W,F	6:00P - 6:55P	Rengstorff Pool	4	Su	\$36	30	10/25
AQUATIC FITNESS	18Y & up	M,W,F	8:00A - 8:55A	Eagle Pool	4	W,Sp, Su, F	\$33	313	10/30
DEEP WATER EXERCISE	18Y & up	Tu & Th	8:00A - 8:55A	Rengstorff Pool	4	W,Sp, Su, F	\$22	224	10/30
WATER SAFETY INSTRUCTOR	16Y & up	3 days	5:00P -9:00P	Rengstorff Pool	1	Su, Sp	\$155	7	5/20
AIDE/JR LIFEGUARD	13 to 17Y	3 days	5:00P -9:00P	Rengstorff Pool	1	S	\$65	7	5/20
LIFEGUARD TRAINING	15Y & up	3 days	6:00P -10:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	1	Su, Sp	\$155	37	5/20
			M-F:11:15A-1:00P & 6:30P - 8:30P S&S:9:00A - 11:45A						
LAP SWIM	18Y & up	7 days		Eagle Pool	50	W,Sp, Su, F		36000	na
LAP SWIM	18Y & up	M-F	10:30A - 1:00P	Rengstorff Pool	10	Su	Day:\$2.50 Pass:\$46	6000	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
MASTERS CLUB	18Y & up	M-Sat	5:30A - 7:30A	Eagle Pool	50	W,Sp, Su, F		4560	na
LA/MV SWIM CLUB	5 to 18Y	M-F	3:30 P - 5:30 P	Eagle Pool	50	W,Sp, Su, F			na
FAMILY FUN NIGHTS	All	Sat	5:00P - 7:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	2	Su	\$3	450	na
LEVELS 1 THROUGH 6	5 to 16Y	M-F	9:15A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S	\$3.50/1/2hr	1,448	5/8 or 5/16
		Sat	10:00A - 11:45A						
PARENT/TOT I and II	1 to 5Y	M-F	10:00A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S	\$30	234	5/8
		Sat	10:00A - 11:45A						
WATER READINESS	42m TO 18Y	M-F	9:15A - 11:00P 3:30P - 6:00P	Eagle Pool/Rengstorff Pool	varies	S	\$30	163	4/10
DIVING	10+Y	Sat	10:00A-11:45A						
PRECOMPETITIVE Swimming	5 to 16Y	M-F	9:00A-10:00A	Eagle Pool	varies	S	\$60	35	5/5
ADULT/TEEN SWIM LESSONS	15 to 99Y	M-F	3:40P - 4:40P	Eagle Pool	varies	S	\$60	36	5/16
		Tu,Th	6:00P - 6:55P	Rengstorff Pool	varies	S, 4 sess	\$27	53	5/16
COMMUNITY GARDENS								158	
SENIOR GARDEN								70	na
WILLOWGATE GARDEN								88	na
DEER HOLLOW FARM								3166	
WILDERNESS CAMP	1 to 9 G	M-F	8:30A - 3:40P	Deer Hollow Farm	1	Su, 7 sess	\$106-197	382	40/60
SCHOOL YEAR CLASSES	K to 6G	M-F	9:00A - 2:00P	Deer Hollow Farm	1 day	W,Sp, F		2,724	na
VOLUNTEER DOCENTS	18Y & up	varies	varies	Deer Hollow Farm		F	Free	60	na
ELEMENTARY								676	
CHEERLEADING AND HIP HOP	5 to 9Y	Tu	4:30P - 5:30P 6:30P - 7:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	68	8/14
COMBO I (BALLET/TAP/JAZZ)	6 to 12Y	Tu or Sat	11:30A - 12:30P 5:30P - 6:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	138	8/12
COMBO II	5 to 7Y	Mon	4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	17	8/12
KIDS HIP HOP & JAZZ	5 to 7Y	W	3:45P - 4:30P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	16	8/12
POP STAR! HIP HOP AND JAZZ	8 to 14Y	W	4:30P - 5:15P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$74	37	8/12
DANCEKIDS - CHEERLEADING	5 to 7Y	Fri	12:30P - 1:15P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$65	22	10/15
BALLET I	6 to 10Y	Tu, W or Sat	12:00P - 1:00P 4:00P - 5:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	22	8/12
BALLET II	8 to 12Y	W	5:00P - 6:00P	Community Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$24	9	8/12

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
ALL STARS AFTER SCHOOL	1 to 5G	M-F	2:30P - 6:00P	5 School Sites	32	W,F,Sp	Free	140	12/24
LATIN SYLES	8 to 12 Y	F	4:15 - 5:00P	Community Center	7	W	\$58	4	4/12
CARTOONING (Beginning)	7 -13Y	Sat	1:30P - 4:30P	Community Center	1	F	\$70	35	10/16
KIDS CAFÉ	8 to 12Y	Sat	10:00A -12:00P	Community Center	3	W,Sp,Su,F	\$45	43	8/12
MUNCHKIN PLAYERS	5 to 7Y	W	4:00P - 4:45P	PYT or Theuerkauf School	6	W,Su	\$70	9	1/4
STORY STRETCHERS	42 to 5Y	Tu	4:00P - 4:45P	Theuerkauf School	6	W,Su	\$70	7	1/4
ICE SKATING (Beginning)	3 to 12Y	M, Tu	*	Winterlodge	7	W, F	\$100	48	2/15
LEGO ENGINEERING	6 to 10Y	W	4:00P - 5:30P	Community Center	10	W	\$140	48	12/16
PINT-SIZE PLAYERS	8 to 10Y	W	3:30P - 5:00P	Peninsula Youth Theatre	10	W	\$175	0	1/3
BASIC AID TRAINING	8 to 10 Y	W	4:00 - 6:00 P	Community Center	3	W	\$35	0	8/12
WILD IMAGINEERS	3-11Y	Sat	10:30 A -12:00 P	Community Center	4	W	\$56	13	8/12
MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL								1538	
HIP HOP & JAZZ.	13 to 17Y	W	5:15P - 6:00P	Community Center	8	F	\$117	18	8/12
SKI & SNOW BOARD TRIP	12 to 18Y	Sat	4:00A - 9:30P	Community Center	1 day	W	\$99	11	5/24
DRIVER EDUCATION	14 to 18Y	M,Tu,W,Th	8:30A - 4:00P	Community Center	1	Su, F	\$80	19	12/40
YOGA FOR TEENS (All)	12 to 17Y	Tu	4:00P - 5:15P	Community Center	8	Su,F	\$45	0	12/36
MIDDLE SCHOOL DANCE	6 to 8 G	Fri	7:00P - 10:00P	Community Center	1	Sp, W	\$5	400	50/400
TWEENTIME AFTER SCHOOL	6 to 8G	M-F	2:30P - 6:00P	2 School Sites	32	W,F,Sp	Free	500	na
LEADERS IN TRAINING	13 to 15Y	M-F	9:00A - 4:00P	4 Camp Locations	2	Su	Free	14	na
OPEN GYM	6 to 12G	Sat	6:30P - 9:30P	Whisman Sports Center	48	W, Sp,Su,F	Free	300	na
TEEN CENTER	6 to 8G	F & Sat	6:30P -9:30P	Teen Center	48	W, Sp,Su,F	Free	100	na
YOUTH ADVISORY GROUP	6 to 12G	Varies	Varies	Varies		W,Sp,F	Free	15	na
MAYOR'S YOUTH CONFERENCE	6 to 12G	Varies	8:30A - 2:00P	Civic Center	1 day	F	Free	140	na
BABYSITTER TRAINING	11 to 14Y	M	4:00P - 6:00P	Community Center	3	Sp, F	\$73	12	8/12
DJ 101 FOR TEENS	11-14 Y	Th	6:00P - 7:00P	Community Center	3, 2sess	W	\$20		8/12
WHEN I'M IN CHARGE	9-14Y	Sat	10:00A -12:30P	Community Center	1, 3 ses	W	\$30	9	8/12
PRESCHOOL								615	
PLAYSCHOOL.	4 to 5Y	M,W,F	9:15A -11:45A	Community Center		W, Sp, F	\$190	124	18/25
TOT TIME	3 to 4Y	Tu,Th	9:15A -11:45A	Community Center		W, Sp, F	\$140	122	18/25
COMBO I (BALLET/TAP/JAZZ)	42 to 66M	M, Tu or Sat	10:30A -11:30A 12:00P - 1:00P 5:00P - 6:00P	Community Center	8	W, Sp,Su,F	\$141	155	8/12
MOMMY & ME- CREATIVE	18 to 30M	Tu	10:15A -10:45A; 3:00 - 4:00P	Community Center	8	W, Sp,Su,F	\$111	5	8/12

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
			10:00A - 10:30A 11:30A - 12:00P 4:00P - 4:30P					
TINY TOTS- BALLET/CREATIVE	30 to 42M	Tu or Sat	Community Center	8	W, Sp,Su,F	\$111	57	8/12
STORY TIME WITH MISS	3 - 5Y	TH	Community Center	1, 4 ses	W	\$4	42	8/12
JAMMIE JIGGLE	18 to 3Y	W	Community Center	8	W, Sp,Su,F	\$14	8	8/12
BIG HANDS/LITTLE HANDS	2 to 3Y	Sat	Community Center	1	W, Sp,Su,F	\$14	6	8/12
ART IN THE PARK	2 - 4 Y	Sat	Community Center	1	Su, 2 sess	\$14	21	8/12
EXPLORING ART TOGETHER	1.5 -3.5Y	Sat	Community Center	4	F	\$56	9	8/12
PLAYDOUGH PARTY	2 - 4 Y	Sat	Community Center	1	Su, 2 sess	\$14	17	8/12
PreBallet	3.5 - 5.5 Y	M	Community Center	5	Su	\$44	18	8/12
Tiny Tot Ballet	2.5 - 3.5 Y	M	Community Center	5	Su	\$39	15	8/12
Tiny Tot Ballet	2.5 - 3.5 Y	T	Community Center	5	Su	\$39	16	8/12
SEASONAL ACTIVITIES							441	
PYT VACATION CAMP	8 to 14Y	M-F	Peninsula Youth Theatre	2	W, SP	\$225	10	1/10
CLUB REC - HOLIDAY STYLE	6 to 10Y	M,Tu,W,Th	Community Center	1	W	\$64	23	12/24
RUDOLPH'S RESTAURANT	3 to 10Y	Tu or W	Community Center	1	W	\$10	37	8/12
GINGERBREAD FACTORY	6 to 10Y	Tu or Wed	Community Center	1	W	\$10	24	8/12
HOLIDAY FUN.	3 to 5Y	W	Community Center	1	W	\$10	19	8/12
POLAR BEAR PICTURE	3 to 5Y	Sat	Community Center	1	W	\$10	18	8/12
SATURDAY W/ SANTA	2 to 99Y	Sat	Adobe Building	1	W	\$5-\$15	128	20/60
SANTAS VISITS	1 to 99Y	Tu or Wed	Community Center	1	W	\$15	24	1/12
BE MY VALENTINE	3 to 5Y	Sat	Community Center	1	W	\$10	12	8/12
Princess Dance Camp	3 to 7 Y	W, Th, F	Community Center	1, 2 ses	Su	\$69	42	8/12
TURKEY TOT-TIME	3 to 5Y	Sat	Community Center	1	F	\$10	12	8/12
Cocoa and Cookies	2 to 5 Y	T	Community Center	1	W	\$10	32	8/12
Spring Vacation Camp	6 - 10 Y	M,Tu,W,Th	Community Center	1	Sp	\$64	30	8/12
Letters from Santa	5 - 9 Y	varies	Community Center	1	W	na	30	na
SENIOR ACTIVITIES							119508	
Senior Center Drop In	55 & up	M - F	Senior Center	52	year round	Free	75000	na
SENIOR CENTER Brown Bag	55Y & up	T	Senior Center	51	year round	Free	14664	na
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	varies	M-F	Senior Center	51	year round	Free	1,100	na
NUTRITION PROGRAM	60Y & up	M - F	Senior Center	51	year round	\$2	25,500	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
								class avg./#appts./	
Yoga	55 & up	M & Th	8:45A - 10:00 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	35	na
ESL (beg)	55 & up	M, TH & F	8:45A - 10:15 A	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
ESL Intermediate	55 & up	M, TH & F	8:45A - 10:15 A	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Meet the PC	55 & up	M & W	9:00 A - 11:30 A	Senior Center	4	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Building a Personal Web Page	55 & up	M & W	9:00 A- 12 noon	Senior Center	3	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	12	na
Creative Stitchery	55 & up	M	9:00 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
T'ai Chi 1	55 & up	M	10:15 - 12 noon	Senior Center	8, 2 ses	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	18	na
Flow Hatha Youg	55 & up	M	10:30 A - 11:45 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	17	na
ESL Beginning High	55 & up	M, TH & F	10:30 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	27	na
ESL Advanced Low	55 & up	M, TH & F	10:30 A - 12 noon	Senior Center	11	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	19	na
General Conditioning	55 & up	M & Th	1:00 P - 2:20 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	35	na
Woodcarving	55 & up	M	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
Quilt Making	55 & up	M	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	22	na
Hike for Health	55 & up	T	8:30 A - 1:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Yoga for Better Balance	55 & up	T	8:45 A - 9:45 A	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
Drawing for Watercolor	55 & up	T	9:00 A - 12:00 noon	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na
Surfing the Internet	55 & up	T	9:00 A - 11:30 A	Senior Center	4	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	13	na
Yoga for Better Balance	55 & up	T	10:15 A - 11:15 A	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na
Arthritis Exercise	55 & up	T	11:30 A - 12:50P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	27	na
Spanish - Intermediate	55 & up	T	12:30 P - 2:30 P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Kareoke	55 & up	T	12:30P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	30	na
Low Impact Aerobics	55 & up	T & TH	1:00P - 2:20 P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Geneology on the Internet	55 & up	T	1:00 P - 3:30P	Senior Center	4	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	11	na
Introduction to Windows XP	55 & up	T & TH	1:30 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	3	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	12	na
Oils and Acrylics	55 & up	W	9:00A - 12:00P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	32	na
Lip Reading	55 & up	W	9:30 A -12:30P	Senior Center	12	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	10	na
Ceramics Small Clay Sculpture	55 & up	W	9:30A -12:30P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na
Chorus	55 & up	W	9:45 A -11:45 A	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	40	na
Orchestra	55 & up	W	12:00P -4:00 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	65	na
Ceramics Basic Techniques	55 & up	W	1:00 P - 4:00 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	30	na
Knitting & Crocheting Club	55 & up	W	1:00P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	15	na
Hike for Health	55 & up	TH	8:30 A - 3:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	25	na
Memoirs	55 & up	TH	12:30 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	15	na
Quilt Making Beginning	55 & up	TH	1:30P -4:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	25	na
Calligraphy	55 & up	F	9:00 A - 12:00P	Senior Center	10	W,Sp,Su,F	Free	20	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
Line Dancing Club	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 2:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	50	na
Square Dancing Club	55 & up	F	2:15 - 3:15 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	50	na
Tax Appts	55 & up	T & W	9:00 - 4:00 P	Senior Center	12	feb - apr	Free	600	na
Home Owners/Renters Assistance	55 & up	1st & 3rd W	9:00 A - 1:30 P	Senior Center	24	year round	Free	720	na
Alzheimers Screening	55 & up	2nd W	12:30 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	60	na
Hearing Tests	55 & up	3rd W	2:00P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	36	na
Health Insurance Counseling	55 & up	2nd T/4th TH	9:30 a..m/1:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	72	na
Pediatry Screening	55 & up	3rd W	10:00 A - 3:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	24	na
Senior Adult Legal Ass. (SALA)	55 & up	3rd TH	1:30 P - 4:30 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	72	na
Flu Shots	55 & up	na	2.5 hours	Senior Center	1	1 day per yr	\$15	150	na
Holiday Bazaar	all	Sat	9:00 A - 3:30 P	Senior Center	1	November	Free	250	na
Holiday Reception	55 & up	W	10:00 A - 12:00 P	Senior Center	1	December	Free	100	na
Fashion Show	55 & up	TH	10:30 A - 11:30 A	Senior Center	1	Sp	Free	50	na
Summer Picnic	55 & up	T/W or TH	11:00A - 1:00 P	Rengstorff Park	1	Su	Free	80	na
Trip Program	55 & up	varies	varies	different locations		year round	varies	varies	na
Monthly Workshops	55 & up	TH	1:00 P - 2:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	varies	na
Quilting for Kids Club	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 3:00 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	varies	na
Friday Movie	55 & up	F	1:00 P - 3:30 P	Senior Center	50	year round	Free	30	na
Social Dances	55 & up	1 Wed/mo	3:00 P - 5:00 P	Senior Center	12	year round	Free	80	na
SPORTS & FITNESS									983
AIKIDO (Beg/Continuing)	7 to 13Y	F or Sat	10:20A - 11:20A 6:00P - 7:00P	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	42	1/6
AIKIDO (Beginning Only)	7 to 13Y	Sat	9:00A - 10:00A	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	12	1/6
AIKIDO (Beg/Continuing)	14 to 99Y	Tu	7:00P - 8:00P	Enkuban Dojo	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$45	1	1/6
TOT SOCCER	42 to 4Y	Th, F or Sat	9:00A - 9:30A 10:05A - 10:35A 2:15P - 2:45P 4:50P - 5:20P 5:05P - 5:35P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	61	8/30
PRE-SOCCER	4 to 5Y	Th, F or Sat	9:30A - 10:05A 1:45P - 2:20P 2:45P - 3:20P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	139	8/36

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
MOMMY/DADDY & ME	24 to 42M	Fri or Sat 11:00A - 11:30A 11:30A - 12:00A 3:30P - 4:00P 4:00P - 4:30P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	87	8/20
SOCCER 1	5 to 6Y	Th, F or Sat 2:20P - 3:05P 3:20P - 4:05P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	121	8/45
SOCCER 2	7 to 8Y	Th, F or Sat 3:05P - 3:50P 4:05P - 4:50P	Cooper Park/Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	59	8/45
SOCCER 3	9 to 12Y	F or Sat 3:05P - 4:05P 4:05P - 5:05P	Rengstorff Park	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	46	8/45
WINTER WARRIORS	5 to 12Y	Sat 9:00A - 9:45A 10:00A - 10:45A 11:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	10	W	\$68	50	12/54
TAE KWON DO	9 to 17Y	Tu,Th 6:00P - 7:00P	Whisman Sports Center	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$35	139	8/30
TINY TWISTERS GYM B	3M to 6Y	Tu or F 10:00A - 10:55A 2:00P - 2:55P	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	27	3/7
TINY TWISTERS GYM A	3M to 6Y	Tu or W 10:00A - 10:55A 2:00P - 2:55P	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	21	3/6
TINY TWISTERS-MOM/DAD/ME	18 to 42M	W or F 9:15A - 10:00A	Twister's Gym	8	W,Sp, Su, F	\$62	39	3/12
T-BALL	3 to 5Y	Sat 9:30A-10:15A 10:30A-11:15A 11:30A-12:15A 12:30A-1:15A	Eagle Park	4	Sp	\$16	48	8/12
Beginning Fencing	5 - 18 Y	M or Sat 1 hour class	California Fencing Acad.	7	Su, F	\$118	72	8/12
Karate for Fitness	4 - 6 yrs	F 3:30 - 4:15 P	Cala Center Dojang	8	F	\$75	19	8/12
SUMMER CAMPS - GENERAL INTEREST							2128	
BASEBALL CAMP	6 to 10Y	M-F 9:00A - 3:00P	Monta Loma School	1	S, 2 sess	\$117	36	15/50
BASKETBALL CAMP	7 to 14Y	M-F 9:00A - 3:00P	Whisman Sports Center	1	S, 2 sess	\$117	112	15/60
BUSY BEES	3 to 5Y	M-F 9:15A - 11:45A	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$52	118	20/30
CLUB REC - JUNIORS	6 to 8Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$74	242	20/40
EXTENDED CLUB REC JR	6 to 8Y	M-F 7:30A - 9:00A	Community Center	1	S, 8 sess	\$32	109	12/24
CLUB REC - SENIORS	8 to 11Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Theuerkauf School	1	S, 8 sess	\$74	248	20/40
EXTENDED CLUB REC SR	8 to 11Y	M-F 7:30A - 9:00A	Theuerkauf School	1	S, 8 sess	\$32	110	12/24
FLAG FOOTBALL	7 to 14Y	M-F 9:00A - 12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 1 sess	\$97	18	15/56
H2O ADVENTURES	8 to 11Y	M-F 9:00A - 3:00 P	Community Center	2	S, 4 sess	\$154	94	12/24
SOCCER CAMP - FULL DAY	5 to 12Y	M-F 9:00A - 4:00P	Rengstorff Park	1	S, 4 sess	\$138	161	10/45

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time	Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
			9:00A -10:30A					
SOCCER CAMP-HALF-DAY	54M to 12Y	M-F	9:00A -12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1 S, 12 sess	\$72	87	10/40
MINI-HAWK	4 to 7Y	M-F	9:00A -12:00P	Rengstorff Park	1 S, 2 sess	\$97	76	15/48
MULTI-SPORT	7 to 14Y	M-F	9:00A - 3:00P	Rengstorff Park	1 S, 1 sess	\$117	22	15/56
REC'ing CREW	11 to 14Y	M-F	12:00P - 5:00P	Whisman Sports Center	1 S, 8 sess	\$58	300	20/50
THEATRE CAMP	6 to 11Y	M-F	8:30A - 3:30P	Theuerkauf School	2 S, 8 sess	\$258	59	1/8
VOLLEYBALL CAMP	10 to 14Y	M-F	8:45A -11:45A	Whisman Sports Center	1 S, 2 sess	\$40	63	10/32
VOYAGERS	6 to 8Y	M-F	1:00P - 4:00P	Community Center	1 S, 8 sess	\$32	150	20/30
LEGO ENGINEERING CAMP	5-6 Y	M-F	9:00A-12:30 P	Community Center	1 2 sess	\$125	65	10/15
ENGINEERING FUNDAMENTAL	7-9Y	M-F	1:00 - 4:30 P	Community Center	1 Su	\$125	19	10/15
JUNK YARD WARS	9-12Y	M-F	1:00 - 4:30 P	Community Center	1 Su	\$125	25	10/15
ROCK CLIMBING	7-9Y	M-F	9:00A -12:00 P	Twisters	1 Su, 2 sess	\$159	14	7/12
SPECIAL EVENTS							21114	
ARBOR DAY	All	Sat		Pioneer Park	1 Sp	Free	450	na
COMMUNITY YARD SALE	All	Sat	8:30A - 2:00P	Rengstorff Park	1 Sp	\$14	1,000	na
HALLOWEEN FESTIVAL	All	Sat		Rengstorff Park	1 F	Free	450	na
SPRING PARADE	All	Sat	12:00P - 5:00P	Downtown/Pioneer Park	1 Sp	Free	7,500	na
SUMMER CONCERTS	All	Th	6:30P - 8:00P	Cuesta Park/Civic Plaza	6 Su	Free	10,000	na
TREE LIGHTING	All	Mon	6:30P - 9:00P	Civic Center Plaza	1 W	Free	1,500	na
Youth Track event with Mesa	9Y-12Y	Su	11:00A -3:30 P	MV High School	1 Su	Free	214	na
TENNIS							540	
			9:00A - 9:45A					
PEEWEE 1 - 2 WEEK	4 to 6Y	M, Tu, W	10:00A - 10:45A	Cuesta Tennis Center	2 Su	\$45	42	na
			9:00A - 9:45A					
PEEWEE 2 - 2 WEEK	4 to 6Y	M, Tu, W	10:00A - 10:45A	Cuesta Tennis Center	2 Su	\$45	51	na
			10:00A - 11:00A					
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	11:00A - 12:00P	Cooper Park	2 Su	\$48	9	na
			11:00A - 12:00P					
			2:00P - 3:00P					
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	3:00P - 4:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2 Su	\$48	49	na
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	11:00A - 12:00A	Cooper Park	2 Su	\$48	0	na
			11:00A - 12:00P					
BEGINNER 1 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	3:00P - 4:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2 Su	\$48	21	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	Sat	9:00A - 10:00A	Sylvan Park	4 Su	\$24	18	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, W	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4 Sp, Su, F	\$48	54	na

Description/Title	Ages	Day and Time		Location	Weeks	Season	Fee	Annual Participants	Min/Max
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	Sat	10:00A - 11:00P	Sylvan Park	4	Su	\$24	0	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	Tu, Th	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su,	\$48	15	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M, W	7:00P - 8:00P	Rengstorff Park	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	6	na
BEGINNER 1 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	Sat	11:00A - 12:00P	Sylvan Park	4	Su	\$24	0	na
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	9:00A - 10:00A	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	12	na
			11:00A - 12:00A 2:00P - 3:00P						
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, Tu, W, Th	3:00P - 4:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	23	na
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	10:00A - 11:00A	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	0	na
			10:00A - 11:00A 11:00A - 12:00P						
BEGINNER 2 - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	2:00P - 3:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	14	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	7 to 10Y	M, W	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	55	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	11 to 15Y	T, Thu	6:00P - 7:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Sp, Su,	\$48	6	na
BEGINNER 2 - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	8:00P - 9:00P	Cuesta or Rengstorff	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	20	na
			11:00A - 12:00P						
INTERMEDIATE - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	2:00P - 3:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	11	na
INTERMEDIATE - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	8:00P - 9:00P	Rengstorff or Cuesta	4	Sp, Su, F	\$48	0	na
TENNIS FITNESS - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	T, Thu	7:00P - 8:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	4	Su	\$48	14	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	10:00A - 11:00A	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$48	8	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 2 WEEK	11 to 15Y	M, Tu, W, Th	4:00P - 5:00P	Cooper Park	2	Su	\$48	0	na
GAMES STRATEGY - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	M/W or T/Th	8:00P - 9:00P	Cuesta/Cooper/Sylvan/Reng	4	Sp, F	\$48	0	na
			7:00P - 8:00P						
ADULT DOUBLES - 4 WEEK	16Y & up	T, Th	8:00P - 9:00P	Cuesta or Rengstorff	4	Su	\$48	17	na
AFTER-SCHOOL	8 to 15Y	M, W, F	4:00P - 5:00P			Sp, F		44	na
TENNIS SPORTS CAMP	8 to 14Y	M, Tu, W, Th	9:00A - 1:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center	2	Su	\$196	15	na
JUNIOR TEAM LEAGUE	up to 18Y	Tu	7:00P - 9:00P	Cuesta Tennis Center		Sp, F		36	na

Appendix I—Athletic Fields Data

Mountain View Field Use Summary 2008

Demand Factors	Season		League Participants		Teams			Practices			Games		Rain/Make up	Field Use			Comments
Organization	Season	Dates	Age(s)	Qty (Max)	Max Indiv/Team	# Teams	Total Players	Qty/Wk	Max Hrs/Day	Hrs/WE	Qty/Wk	Max Hrs/Game	# Days, Games	Field Size(s)	Fields Used Qty	Field Permit List	
Mountain View Little League-Baseball	Spring	2/15-7/15	5-14	350	14	28	392	3	3	20	30	2.5	60	60' & 90' basepath	14	McKelvey (big/little), Monta Loma main/grass, Slater dirt/grass, Whisman dirt/grass, Landels dirt/grass, Bubb dirt/backstop/grass, Eagle	
	Fall	8/20-11/19	5-14	50	14	4	56	3		0							
Mountain View Babe Ruth-Baseball	Spring	3-7	13-19	170	16	10	160	1	1	0	12	2	5	90' base path	1	McKelvey (big)	
	Fall	9-11	13-19	150	16	10	160			0	12	2	5		1		
Los Altos-Mountain View Pony League-Baseball	Spring	2-8	5-18	1000	13	85	1105	2	4	8	24	3	2	60' & 90' basepath	4/MV & 6/LA	Bubb, Cooper East, Cooper West, Huff	
Mountain View Los Altos (MVAL)-Girls Softball	Spring	2-7	5-15	450	13	40	520	2	2	0	2	2	10	60' basepath	7	Stevenson-2, Callahan, Crittenden, Slater, Whisman, Others for 6U & 8U practice	Graham added 2007
NOVA Girls Travel Softball	Summer/Fall	6/1-12/1	8-16	90	12	7	12	3	3	0	0	0	0	60' to 90' basepath	2	Stevenson	Travel Team. No games in MV
City of Mountain View-Recreation Division-Adult	Spring/Fall	4/1-11/7	18U	450	15	42	630	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	1.25	10	60' basepath	2	Callahan, Crittenden	Leagues: COED, Men's C, Men's C3 & Men's D
New Milenia Athletic Club Flag Football (Mens)	Spring/Summer	4-7	18U	70	10	7	70	0	0	0	6	0.75	0	60' basepath	1	Crittenden	
Mountain View Marauders Football	Fall	7/30-11/29	7-15	150	35	5	175	3	2	0	5	2	0		3	Stevenson - August only, Crittenden, McKelvey, + Graham 2007	No games in MV prior 2007
Mountain View Marauders Cheerleading	Fall	7/30-11/29	7-15	150	35	5	175	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Whisman Sports Center and MVSP	
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U6	110	10	11	110	0	0	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Bubb*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U6	90	10	9	90	0	0	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Bubb*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U7	160	8	20	160	1	1	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	LASD*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U7	96	8	12	96	1	1	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Huff*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U8	160	10	16	160	1	1	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	LASD*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U8	118	10	12	120	1	1	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	2	Castro*, LASD*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U9	153	13	12	156	1	1	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	2	Bubb*, Huff*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U10	116	13	9	117	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Slater*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U10	194	13	15	195	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	2	Landels*, Huff*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U12	153	13	12	156	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Crittenden*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U12	116	13	9	117	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Whisman*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U14	75	15	5	75	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Cooper*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U14	74	15	5	75	2	1.25	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Cooper*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U16	28	14	2	28	2	1.5	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Stevenson*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U16	34	17	2	34	2	1.5	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Stevenson*	Girls
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U19	28	14	2	28	2	1.5	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Stevenson*	Boys
AYSO 45 Youth Soccer	Fall	8/15-11/15	U19	19	19	1	19	2	1.5	0	1	1.5	infrequent	varies	1	Stevenson*	Girls
MVAL Soccer Club (competitive/travel)	Year round, highest use Fall/Spring	4-7, 8-12	U8-U19	800	18	50	900	2-3/wk	2	11/WE	30	2	8	varies	11	Monta Loma, Crittenden, Callahan, Stevenson, Cooper, Huff, Eagle, Castro, Sytan, Graham, Whisman, Graham	Male & Female; Advocates all weather turf fields and lighting
Graham Middle School	Fall, Winter, Spring	8/28-5/17	11-14			5 per season	0	2	2	0	2	3.5	3	Diamond & Rectangle	1		Male & Female; Also use MVSP
Crittenden Middle School	Winter/Spring	2/26-4/5, 4/7-5/16	11-14	140	36 soccer, 40 track	2	140	4-5/wk	1.5		2	2		Rectangle	1	Crittenden and Graham 2007	Male & Female; also use WSC
Mountain View Recreation - Youth Sports	Year round		5-12	1500	40 per class/camp		1500	4-5/wk	1.5				5	Diamond & Rectangle	3	Rengstorff, Cooper, Monta Loma	Soccer, Baseball, Flag Football
							7,731										

Appendix J—Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization Matrix

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT PRIORITIZATION MATRIX—FACILITIES

Facility Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Access to school sites								2
Baseball fields								3
Camping facilities								1
Children's museum								1
Community gardens								3
Community orchard								1
Complete school facilities								1
Deer Hollow Farm retained and enhanced								1
Disc park								1
Dog parks								4
Extend pool hours								2
Extend Stevens Creek Trail								1
Fix versus remove trees								1
Good maintenance, clean parks, facilities								1
Gymnasium								2
Heritage Center								1
Historical museum								1
Maintenance of bathrooms—needs improvement								1

Facility Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
Lighting plan is poor—needs improvement								1
Lack of bathrooms at sports facilities								1
Maintain current level of facilities								1
More bleachers								1
Multi-use facility								2
Natural areas								1
Neighborhood parks								1
Open play areas for children								1
Open Space								6
Park amenities—picnic tables, benches, shade, bathrooms								4
Parks in high density/housing/mini/pocket								2
Parking—Rengstorff Park								2
Pool—open year-round/extended hours/indoor								4
Ranger program should be expanded								1
Recreation/Community Center								5
At Whisman								1
Renovate Rengstorff								1
Restaurant addition at Shoreline Park								1
Satellite recreation facilities								2
Senior facilities should be expanded/increased								1
Stage that is larger downtown								1
Sports complex								1
Sports fields								4
Improve time management of fields								1
Bathrooms cleaner								1
At Shoreline								2

Facility Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools
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Technology Center								1
Teen center, downtown								4
Tennis Center								2
Trails								5
Alternative entrance from San Antonio								1
Extend Stevens Creek Trail								1
Add trails to bay land								1
Trails in open space								1
Bike paths in open space								1
Throughout the City								1
ADA trails at Annex								1
Foothill to Shoreline								1
Transportation to Shoreline Park								1
Youth bus								1
Youth day-care facility								2
Upgrade/renovate/add skate park								1
Upgraded lighting on lawn area/open space								2
Water park								1
Xeriscaping—natural plants								1

Top Priorities		
6's	5's	4's
Open Space	Recreation/Community Center Trails Teen Center	Park amenities Pool/aquatic facilities—new, expanded Sports complex

Appendix K—Recreation Program Outcomes— Prioritization Matrix

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT PRIORITIZATION MATRIX—OUTCOMES

Desirable Program/Services Outcomes	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Academic achievement								1
Access for all								6
Assets development for youth								4
Civic involvement								3
Community building								1
Culturally diverse								4
Environmentally healthy community								3
Expanding community resources/capacity								5
Family friendly								2
Community friendly								1
Fun								3
Good governed community								1
Health and wellness								4
Heritage and history of community preserved								2
Lifelong learning								5
Meeting people—making friends/socialize								2

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Desirable Program/Services Outcomes	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Open space is increased/maintained								6
Pride in community								2
Public places to gather								3
Safety and security								6
Small-town feel								3
A good place to raise strong families								3
Strong sense of community								4
Sense of belonging/inclusive community								1
Sustainability building								2
Walkable community								5

Top Priorities		
6's	5's	4's
Access for all Open space Safety and security	Expanding community resources Lifelong learning Walkable community	Culturally diverse Health and wellness Strong sense of community

Appendix L—Recreation Programs/Services Prioritization Matrix

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT PRIORITIZATION MATRIX—PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Programs and Services Identified Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Academic/homework assistance								5
Aerobic classes/activities/exercise programs								2
Aquatic activities								3
Art programs								1
Asset/character development for youth								2
Bicycle programs								2
Out-of-school care/after-school programs/extended hrs								6
Boxing with PAL								2
Child care								2
Cooking								1

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Programs and Services Identified Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Community events								5
Dance								2
Deer Hollow Farm, increase programs								2
Downtown events/activities								4
Drug-substance abuse counseling/education								3
Environmental/nature programs and activities								5
Family programming								4
Family-support services								3
Farmer's Market								2
First-aid/safety classes								1
Gardening								3
Gang diversion/prevention								3
Gymnastics								1
Health and wellness programs								4
High school programs								2
Hiking, biking and walking programs								5
History/heritage programs								2
Intergenerational programs								1
Jazz concert								1
Job and career training for youth and seniors								1
Language classes								4

Programs and Services Identified Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Lego camp								2
Middle school youth activities								3
Mobile recreation—academic support								2
Movies in the park								3
Neighborhood programs								1
Nutritional education for youth								3
Painting, music, art								2
Parenting classes/workshops								3
Park concerts								1
Ranger program should be expanded								2
School resource officer								1
School-site programs								6
Senior sports								2
Soapbox derby								2
Spanish language programs/preschool								3
Special needs program/services								1
Stress reduction programs								4
Summer camps								2
Teen programs and services								4
Theatre programs								1
Tiny Tot programs								1
Transportation programs								1
Volunteer/civic services								5

Programs and Services Identified Needs Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Yoga								1
Young adult programming								1
Youth activities								5
Youth counseling/at-risk youth services								1
Youth environmental education								2
Youth physical fitness, health and wellness								3
Youth and adult sports								5
Baseball								
Soccer								

Top Priorities		
6's	5's	4's
Out-of-school programming	Academic/homework assistance	Downtown events/activities
School-site programs	Community events	Family programming
	Environmental education	Language arts
	Hiking/walking programs	Stress reduction
	Volunteer/civic services	Teen programs/services
	Youth activities	
	Youth and adult sports	

Appendix M—Recreation Administration Prioritization Matrix

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW RECREATION PLAN PROJECT PRIORITIZATION MATRIX—ADMINISTRATIVE/POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Administrative Policy Considerations Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Expand school collaboration								5
Expand hours of operations/programs for aquatics								2
Expand programming at school sites								1
Evaluative criteria established								1
Improve communication to community/partners								1
Improve quality of homework assistance program								1
Facilitator of services								2
Increased access for low income								5
Increase revenue streams								3
Increase partnerships								5
Increase volunteer opportunities								1
Involve seniors with planning								1
Involve youth with planning								1
Institute in-lieu fees and developer fees								1

Administrative Policy Considerations Identified As a Part of the Process	Assessment Tools							
	Community Questionnaire	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Stakeholder Interviews	Participant Survey	Focus Groups	Staff Workshop	Total Tools
Long-term planning for youth								1
Marketing/publicity								3
Neighborhood programs/satellite/outreach								6
Ongoing research of community to assess needs								1
Priority for residents								2
Safe passage for youth and families to programs								1
Scheduling of activities need to be examined								3
School site access								4
Staff are knowledgeable about recreation								3
Coordinate services with other youth organizations								3

Top Priorities		
6's	5's	4's
Neighborhood programs/satellite/outreach	Expand school collaboration Increase access for low income Increase partnerships	School site access

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